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June 10, 1974 No. 5631

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS BY PLA

Put the Developmental Mode into Practice for the Proper Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius

- an investigation report on the 6th Company of a certain PLA unit of the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 20, 1974)

In the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, how should a company unit fully arouse the masses, set in motion the revolutionary activism of cadres and fighters, study in depth Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and give a boost to the continuous deepening of the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius? The main approach adopted by the Party branch of the 6th company of a certain PLA unit of the Peking Garrison Command boils down to the following: To conduct developmental mode of education promoted by Chairman Mao and adhere to the Party's mass line. Practice shows that this approach dovetails with the features of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and yields prominent results.

The Necessity of Putting into Practice the Developmental Mode

After the start of the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and fighters of the 6th company rose to an unusual height, and they were determined to fight well this battle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. As leaders, how should we properly organize the revolutionary activism of the masses and let the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius gradually deepen? At first, individual comrades thought of inviting more people to attend systematic formal classes and conduct education by following the road of attending class--discussion--interim summing-up. The great majority of comrades were of the view that to doggedly adhere to the mass line and carry out the

developmental made of military and political education is Chairman Mao's consistent thought as well as our army's glorious tradition. The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle for the proletariat to triumph over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure. To criticize penetratingly and thoroughly Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, eliminate their remnant pernicious influence and raise consciousness of the broad masses in class struggle and two-line struggle, we must have faith in the masses, rely upon the masses, shatter those old conventions of the past and give full play to the role of the workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force. After repeated discussion, the Party branch unified its thinking, firmly abided by the idea of conducting the developmental mode of education as promoted by Chairman Mao, and organized the cadres and fighters to combine study with discussion and criticism. The struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius was thus gradually deepened.

When criticizing Confucius' set of reactionary fallacies based on "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" are publicized by Lin Piao, the Party branch of the 6th company further raised understanding on the necessity of properly conducting the developmental mode of education. Some comrades said, "In criticizing 'the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class,' we must firmly draw a dividing line with that set of stuff represented by Lin Piao and Confucius and cannot promote 'the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class.' Nor can we promote that cramming method of requiring 'the teacher only to teach and the student only to listen.'" In the course of study and criticism, many cadres and fighters seriously read and studied. When making criticism, their speeches were clearcut and sharp, and their level of criticism showed continuous improvement. In particular some fighters with a relatively low cultural level also pressed ahead knowing well the difficulties and they energetically plunged into fighting. They also wrote criticial articles of a relatively high quality. The facts educated the leaders who saw with increasing clarity the wisdom and strength of the masses. They said, "By applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in developing and arming the masses, we are invincible."

Following the continuous development of the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party branch of the 6th company acquired an increasingly clear understanding of the necessity to adhere to the developmental mode. They deeply realized that the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius is a formidable combat task that must be repeated again and again. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius had been in circulation in China for over 2,000 years. The representative figures of the reactionary classes of past ages and the chieftains of the various opportunist lines within the Party had all taken the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as a counter-revolutionary ideological weapon. Only by resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, trusting and relying upon the masses and arousing the masses to the full can we achieve victory in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

The Main Approach to the Practice of the Developmental Mode

How did the Party branch of the 6th company put into practice the developmental mode in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius? Their main approach was:

(1) To hand over the Party's guidelines and policies in their entirety to the masses. The Party branch of the 6th company brought the directives, documents and relevant materials bearing on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee straight to the attention of the masses. The cadres and the fighters were then organized to seriously study, discuss and understand the spiritual essence of the documents. The masses were made to understand the major realistic significance and profound historic significance of the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to understand the main points of criticism and policy boundaries. Thus the masses could themselves distinguish what was right and what was wrong and know what approaches were correct and what approaches were incorrect in the movement. Everyone could lay a firm hold on the general orientation of the struggle and avoid getting entangled in certain problems that would water down the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and the spearhead of struggle was at all times directed at Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

(2) To combine study with discussion and criticism. In the study and criticism of every problem, private study was mainly adhered to. The cadres and fighters were allowed to lay hold of the problems to be criticized, to seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, to master the ideological weapon, to read materials, both positive and negative, and through comparative analysis to distinguish between right and wrong. The cadres and the fighters studied together and jointly analyzed and studied problems. They were also organized to help and learn from each other, so that they could study and tackle the difficult points together, discuss the key problems together and criticize the reactionary fallacies together. In light of certain problems of a universal nature brought forward by the fighters, the Party branch also gave the necessary developmental mode of guidance and assistance.

(3) To raise thought-provoking problems and to go into the whys and wherefores more often. To enable the cadres and fighters to understand the spiritual essence in the study of revolutionary theories, to bare the reactionary fallacies step by step through criticism and deepen gradually their study and criticism efforts, the Party branch enlightened them on how to cudgel their brains, delve into problems and go into the whys and wherefores more often in study and criticism. Thought-provoking problems could be put forward not only by company unit but also by the squads, platoons and fighters. The Party branch opportunely brought together the problems raised for study and analysis and afterward further discussed and solved them together with the fighters.

When criticizing Lin Piao's reactionary program for imitating Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," apart from discussing the

thought-provoking problems raised by the company unit, the 3rd mechanized squad also raised the questions, "Why should Lin Piao exploit the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in his vain attempt to restore capitalism?" "Why should Lin Piao advocate the idealist theory of 'innate genius' for restoring capitalism?" "Why should Lin Piao attack the great proletarian cultural revolution in his vain attempt to restore capitalism?" in a penetrating criticism of the ultra-right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Because these problems were strongly aimed at something and could inspire people to think deeply and study actively, the criticism of them was effective and yielded prominent results.

(4) To use vivid cases and objects for conducting education. For the sake of thoroughly implementing the principle of linking theory with reality, the Party branch of the 6th company led everyone to associate his own village history and family history, associate the history of two-line struggle within the Party, associate the history of struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and the bourgeois military line pushed by Lin Piao and other swindlers, and associate the major questions of right and wrong in actual class struggle and two-line struggle with the setting forth of a large host of facts and the application of revolutionary theory to analysis and criticism in an effort to clarify problems in the integration of theory with practice to make the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius deepen continuously. They also adopted the method of "going out and inviting over" and other methods in organizing cadres and fighters to visit exhibitions on class struggle on the cultural front, and to go to factories and schools to ascertain the excellent situation and the influence and manifestations of revisionism. Workers, residents and comrades of minority nationalities were invited over to make reports at the company unit.

For instance, when criticizing "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," they invited Comrade Mao Chih-ch'iang of the Yi nationality of the Central Institute for Nationalities to join them in criticism. Mao Chih-ch'iang used his own personal experience as a slave in the past to indict the slave owners' crime in practicing ruthless exploitation and oppression and to criticize Lin Piao's crime in imitating Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. All heard with their own ears the tearful indictment of the slave owners' ruthless oppression and exploitation and saw with their own eyes the ragged gunny sack once worn by Mao Chih-ch'iang when he was a slave, the buckwheat husks he once fed on and the iron chains he once wore. This deepened their hatred against Lin Piao's vain attempt to restore capitalism. Some fighters said that such criticism enabled us to really understand the miserable life of the laboring people in the old society who "fed on the feed for pigs and dogs and led the life of draft animals." Lin Piao vainly attempted to restore capitalism and bring us back to the kind of miserable life in the old society. We revolutionary fighters would never allow that!

(5) To make the typical examples lead the way. The Party branch of the 6th company paid timely attention to discovering, summing up and popularizing among the masses the advanced deeds among the masses who studied properly and made deep-going criticism. Everyone was led to learn from the

advanced and develop his own creativeness and raise continuously the level of study and criticism. Following the continuous deepening of the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they opportunely selected different types of typical examples for publicity and popularization. In accordance with the need to strengthen the organization of and leadership over study and criticism in squad units, they summed up and popularized the experience and ways of the leaders of the 4th squad and the 7th squad in properly organizing criticism in the squad units. In light of the fact that some fighters with a low cultural standard were in the mood of shying at difficulties, they recounted the experience of Chang Hsüeh-lin with only three years of schooling behind him and other comrades who seriously read and studied and who assiduously studied problems and continuously raised their level of criticism. In light of the fact that there had emerged among a few comrades the idea that they had done "almost everything" in study and criticism, they recounted the experience of fighter Hao Sung-shu who developed the proletarian spirit of thoroughgoing revolution and who, not content with his present harvest, continuously applied himself to reading assiduously and achieved a deeper and deeper level in criticism. The popularization of these experiences gave an effective boost to the penetrating development of the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Some fighters said that it was good and well for the typical examples to lead the way, because they enabled us to broaden our horizon, find the gaps and understand the orientation of our efforts.

(6) To adopt a concrete approach toward a concrete situation and to avoid the stereotyped approach. In accordance with the different features of different cadres and fighters who were at variance in length of service, in cultural standard and in capacity for understanding problems, the Party branch of the 6th company adopted different ways to elighten and help them in the process of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. Fighter Wu Hsiu-tai with only three years of primary school behind him had a relatively poor theoretical foundation. When criticizing "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," he at first found the going tough and were unable to lay hold of essentials. The company and platoon cadres joined him in study and helped him concretely to study selectively Lenin's "The State and Revolution" and the relevant writings on the state in Chairman Mao's "On People's Democratic Dictatorship" and to criticize Lin Piao's crime in imitating Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. Inspired and helped again and again by the cadres, and Wu Hsiu-tai studied assiduously and wrote a critical article of several thousand Chinese characters. He also made a criticism speech at a platoon-level meeting, and won the good praise of the comrades.

The Advantages of the Developmental Mode

In the practical struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the cadres and fighters of the 6th company deeply realized that the practice of the developmental mode brought satisfactory results. It was good in that:

(1) The practice of the developmental mode embodied Chairman Mao's mass line of "from the masses and to the masses." It not only could bring into play the activism of every fighter but also could combine the revolutionary enthusiasm of the leadership and the masses. Some fighters said that the cramming method and formal class could only make "the teacher teach and the students listen." The students listened what was crammed into them, and they forgot much after listening. The developmental mode set everyone's brain at work, and with everyone looking for ways and means, they could penetratingly study and thoroughly criticize the problems. When criticizing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's reactionary fallacies that attacked the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party branch prompted everyone to make criticism from various angles. The cadres and fighters of this company came from ten different provinces and municipalities in the whole country. Citing the tremendous changes undergone by their respective hometowns before and after the great proletarian cultural revolution and their own personal understanding as the object of rustication or as barefoot doctors, they criticized and repudiated the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's blasts and slanders against the great cultural revolution and socialist new things. With everyone talking and giving a hand in this way, they were able to acquire a wealth of vivid material, become strong in power of persuasion, make effective criticism and play a great educational role.

(2) The practice of the developmental mode embodies Chairman Mao's idea of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers and soldiers teaching each other" and is able to better develop the democratic style and strengthen the ties between officers and soldiers.

The comrades of the 6th company said that by following the cramming method, the leaders thought of things behind closed doors without bothering to find out whether or not they were needed by the masses. After the cramming was completed, they had to file reports. The results of this form of education were not satisfactory, and it also was not easy to cement the ties between the cadres and the masses. By practicing the developmental mode, the cadres went deep into the midst of the masses and joined everyone in study, in criticism and in discussing and solving problems. This approach not only could enable the officers and soldiers to teach and learn from each other but also to strengthen mutual understanding. Only given such conditions could leadership work be better carried out.

(3) The practice of the developmental mode embodies Chairman Mao's teaching that "all school work aims at transforming the students' thinking," and can better improve the ideological consciousness of cadres and fighters. The comrades of the 6th company said that through practicing the developmental mode and the integration of the leadership with the masses, since everyone had to put his brain at work and think independently, subjective initiative could be brought into full play. With everyone studying in struggle and seeking progress through struggle, with everyone studying something solid and acquiring a deep impression, proletarian ideas could strike root better in his mind.

The Key Lies in the Leadership Trusting the Masses

Through practice, the Party branch of the 6th company came to understand that in the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the practice of the developmental mode or the practice of the cramming method is not merely a question of work method but also one of whether we can trust the masses and rely on the masses. The key to the real practice of the developmental mode lies in leadership. First, the leadership must embrace the viewpoint that "the masses are the real heroes" and believe that the masses can educate themselves. It must get rid of the "idea of wise leadership" and show no fear for the creation of the masses shattering their original conceptual conventions. The leadership must stay ahead of the campaign, humbly listen to the opinions of the masses, bring together the correct views and persist in going to the lower level to join the masses in studying the laws governing the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and take them as a guide to the campaign. Second, the developmental mode is not a self-development mode and in practicing the developmental mode, we must strengthen the leadership of the Party. The developmental mode is more difficult to practice than the cramming method. It is difficult because it calls for our penetrating deep into the world of reality and into the midst of the masses to ascertain the concrete conditions, find the ways for the development of the masses and join them in solving problems. To promote the developmental mode, we must let the masses talk more and think more but this does not mean complete opposition to what the leadership says. Instead we must call on the leadership to talk according to the developmental mode. They are of the view that to talk according to the developmental mode means to proceed from reality to shoot the arrow at the target, to adopt popular and lively measures, to go from the near to the distant, to proceed from the shallow to the profound, and to lead the masses to consciously take an active part in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

- by Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent,
NCNA Reporter, and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

Fully Know the Superiority of "May 7" Cadre Schools

by

Chi Kan-hsueh (吉 甘 学)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1974)

Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," this socialist newborn thing of the "May 7" cadre school has vigorously gone through five years of its combat course. In these five years, it has used its tenacious fighting power and infinite vitality to defeat the attack and sabotage of the renegade and traitor Lin Piao and all class enemies at home and abroad, and has made healthy headway in development. In these five years, it has used its brilliant results in the cultivation and education of the revolutionary cadres of the proletariat to criticize the revisionist line in education carried out by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and has fully revealed the superiority of the new type of cadre schools in the socialist era.

Today, as we celebrate the 8th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," to look back over the history of the development of the "May 7" cadre school, and to further understand its characteristics and superiority is of some significance to the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education for cadres, and the consolidation and development of the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Operation of "May 7" Cadre Schools Is a Strategic Measure for the Implementation of the Party's Basic Line

Born at the climax of the struggle-criticism-transformation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the "May 7" cadre school is one of the great fruits of victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line over Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The strong vitality of the "May 7" cadre school lies in that it is a strategic measure for implementing the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialism, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It plays an important role in opposing and preventing revisionism, training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and promoting the revolution in the realm of the superstructure.

The "May 7" cadre school is a new type of cadre schools in the socialist era because it has more fully carried out to the letter the instructions of the teachers of proletarian revolution on cadres education, inherited and carried forward the revolutionary tradition of our Party in regard to cadres education, embodied Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education for cadres. It is fundamentally opposed to the ideological system of reactionary

education of Confucius and Mencius which had for a long time occupied the dominant position in history, and is fundamentally opposed to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

Different educational ideologies and different educational lines serve the political lines of different classes. More than 2,000 years ago, starting from the counter-revolutionary political objective of restoring the slavery system, Confucius and Mencius assembled disciples to expound their teachings, in a vain attempt to recruit and train for the slave-owner class so-called "men of virtue" and "determined scholars" for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." What they taught centered on the "ways" of government of the slave-owner class, and they regarded the "rites" of the slavery system as the most fundamental content of education. They were extremely hostile to the laboring people, and opposed to their students' participating in productive labor. Confucius cursed Fan Chih as a "mean man" when the latter wanted to learn husbandry. As they saw it, productive labor was a mean calling taken up only by the slaves, and "the object of the superior man is not food but truth." They tried their best to advocate that "those who excel in scholarship will become officials," and that "those who labor with their minds govern others, and those who labor with their strength are governed by others." They cried, "There is plowing, and even in that there is sometimes want. So with learning--emolument may be found in it." These reactionary preachings have bared the reactionary class essence of the educational thought of Confucius and Mencius.

Confucius' faithful disciple Lin Piao, like the moribund reactionaries in history, completely inherited the reactionary educational thought of Confucius and Mencius. He wildly publicized "getting learned in order to be officials," and "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul." He viciously attacked the sending of cadres to the lower level to do manual labor and to attend "May 7" cadre schools as "unemployment in disguise." He tried his utmost to use the reactionary thinking of Confucius and Mencius to corrupt the cadres, urged the cadres to become a Tung Chung-shu who advocated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in a vain attempt to turn the broad masses of cadres into his tools for restoration of capitalism. How venomous his intentions were!

The appearance of the "May 7" cadre schools in the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines is a penetrating criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. It has made bankrupt the pipedreams of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao who vainly attempted to make use of the battle-front of cadres education to restore capitalism. Giving tit for tat to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the "May 7" cadre school requires the cadres to learn afresh through doing manual work at the lower level. Through study, production, criticism of the bourgeoisie, and mass work which are carried out side by side, it is really possible to "integrate education with material production," and "closely link up every stage of school activity and every step of education, training and learning with the struggle of the entire laboring force against the exploiters." This help

train the cadres into revolutionary fighters of the proletariat with a high degree of consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and the continuation of revolution who are capable of serving at the higher or lower level, leading the life of "officials" or ordinary people, and adhering to the principle, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."

Practice in the past five years shows that among the broad masses of cadres who have studied and been steeled in the "May 7" cadre schools, the older generation has revived their revolutionary youthfulness, the young generation is even more energetic than before, the worker-peasant cadres have preserved the natural colors of the proletariat, and the intellectuals have gradually become workers and peasants. Group after group of cadres who have participated in training by rotation in "May 7" cadre schools have returned to their work posts filled with heroic determination to continue the revolution. The worker-peasant masses warmly praise them saying, "We welcome this kind of good cadres who are workers as well as peasants, who can write and fight, and who insist on the "three non-detachments"!

Lenin pointed out: "The transition from capitalism to communism takes an entire historical period. As long as this period is not over, the exploiters are bound to cherish the hope for restoration, and translate such hope into action for restoration." He also pointed out that "the new bourgeoisie" was in the course of "emerging from among the staff members of our Soviets." In the historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the struggle between bourgeois restoration and the opposition of the proletariat to restoration is inevitable. However, the restoration of capitalism can be prevented. The use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the cadres is an important measure for preventing the restoration of capitalism. With the cadres properly educated, there will be great hope for our cause. The "May 7" cadre school is demonstrating this with its own brilliant practice. It is a good method to cultivate and bring up the proletarian cadre force, and an important path for the broad masses of cadres to revolutionize themselves ideologically.

The Content and Method of Education of the "May 7" Cadre Schools Represent a Revolution in Education for Cadres

The characteristics and merits of the "May 7" cadre school, as concretely expressed by its content and method of education, are for organizing the students to attain the goal of transforming the world view through combining the three paths of reading and studying seriously, participating in collective productive labor, and undergoing steeling in the brigades with the actual struggle. This is a revolution in education for cadres.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "As for education for cadres whether at work or in schools for cadre, a policy should be established of focusing such education on the study of the practical problems of the Chinese revolution and using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide, and

the method of studying Marxism-Leninism statically and in isolation should be discarded." The "three paths and one goal" of the "May 7" cadre school have embodied the principle of "unity of theory and reality," abolished the static, isolated method of study and effectively criticized "self-cultivation behind closed doors," "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul," "exercise of caution when alone," "introspection" and other idealist nonsense advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, Confucius and Mencius.

The "three paths and one goal" are fresh experiences created during the great proletarian cultural revolution. There is difference as well as a close connection between them, and none of them is dispensable.

Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought are theories of revolution, and guidance for action. The "May 7" cadre school must seriously lead the students to diligently study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. However, those methods learning from books to books and from concepts to concepts cannot train fighters for the proletarian revolution. Chairman Mao has warned us long ago: "Marxist 'books' should be studied, but they must be integrated with the practical conditions of our country." Consequently, the "May 7" cadre school emphasizes practice around the actual class struggle and two-line struggle in combination with the three great revolutionary movements, and organizes the students to read and study seriously.

Chairman Mao looks upon the cadres' participation in collective productive labor as an important matter of fundamental nature under the socialist system. The "May 7" cadre school takes labor as an important course of study and organically combines studying through reading books with productive labor so as to give the cadres better training.

Lenin pointed out: "If learning, education and training are confined within the bounds of schools, and are divorced from the seething realities of life, then we cannot trust them." The "May 7" cadre school combines learning in school with steeling outside the school and insists on running the school with open doors, joining brigades for steeling, conducting social investigations and carrying out mass work so that the cadres can learn from the worker-peasant masses in the storm of the mass struggle.

In the process of joining the brigades, the students study as they do manual work, and personally participate in the actual class struggle and two-line struggle. In this way they not only can receive education from the poor and lower-middle peasants but also can be steeled through the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. Furthermore, the former stage of education is a process of examination, of practice again and of knowledge again, and subsequent studies also bring out many new problems that can further deepen learning.

Each of the "three paths" has its characteristics and role, but they are all for the purpose of reaching one goal--the transformation of the world outlook. If we deviate from this "one goal," the "three paths" would come to nought.

The theoretical foundation of the "three paths and one goal" is materialist dialectics and historical idealism. By attaching importance to the guiding role of the revolutionary theories, and the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, by stressing the taking of workers and peasants as teachers, this would be beneficial to the transformation of the students' world outlook from the bourgeois world outlook to the proletarian world outlook.

The "three paths" place the students on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements enable them to take Marxism as the weapon so that they can in the course of transforming their objective world outlook, sum up the experiences and lessons drawn from class struggle and two-line struggle in association with their personal experience, raise perceptual knowledge to the plane of rational knowledge, and then return to practice for examination and amelioration. This education process of practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge of the "May 7" cadre school is in line with the Marxist theory of knowledge.

The "three paths and one goal" have embodied the three great styles of work--combination of theory with reality, close contacts with the masses, criticism and self-criticism--consistently advocated by Chairman Mao. This can make the cadres better inherit and develop the glorious traditions of the Party on the basis of combining theory with practice.

The "three paths and one goal" closely serve the political struggle of the proletariat. Their concrete contents will constantly develop and change according to the situation of the revolution and the actual struggle. This will enable the "May 7" cadre school to constantly make new contributions for the implementation of the Party's basic line.

The Movement To Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius Is a Strong Motivating Force for Promoting the Development of the "May 7" Cadre School

The "May 7" cadre school is one of the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In their vain attempt to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, the class enemies always want to negate the "May 7" cadre school. In the past few years, the struggle conducted around the question of the operation of "May 7" cadre schools was very acute. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique vainly attempted to smother with all ways and means the "May 7" cadre school in the cradle. The reactionary trend of thought whipped up by the bourgeois restoration forces for negating the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist new things, also directs its spearhead at the "May 7" cadre school. We must firmly rebuff the attack and sabotage of the class enemies. We must maintain a high degree of vigilance against the revisionist line. As was pointed out by Marx, "old things always try to re-establish and consolidate themselves in a new form." Some people do not see the superiority of the "May 7" cadre schools. They want to move the cadre school into the city and to change the "three paths" into one path. Alternatively, they intentionally or unintentionally lead

the cadre school education toward the wrong road of divorcement from actual struggles. They want to abolish the ideological struggle and do not grasp the transformation of the students' world outlook. This shows that the pernicious influence of the revisionist line has not been eliminated. Fighting brings progress, and if one does not fight, one will move backward, fall and become revisionist. If we want to operate well the "May 7" cadre school, we must resolutely stand for struggle against all incorrect tendencies.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao is a political struggle and ideological struggle in the realm of the superstructure for Marxism to win over revisionism, and the proletariat to win over the bourgeoisie. It is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the prevention of capitalist restoration. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is also a strong political force for promoting the further consolidation and development of the "May 7" cadre school. In this struggle, we "May 7" fighters must fight hard. We must combine the criticism of Lin Piao's reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" with the struggle for the consolidation of the "May 7" cadre school. We must struggle against the class enemies, against the ideology of the decadent reactionary classes in the form of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and against the revisionist line. In the struggle, we must fully carry forward the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide, and also be good at struggle and strictly distinguishing the two types of contradictions of different nature.

"The ice has been crushed, the route is already clear, and the road has been clearly pointed out." Under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the "May 7" cadre school is plowing forward in full sail!

* * *

TAKANG OILFIELD

Takang--China's New Oilfield

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 28, 1974)

the takang oilfield in north china came into being in the midst of the great proletarian cultural revolution. its construction is a song of triumph composed by chinese oil workers in the heat of acute class struggle and an embodiment of their unequalled heroism and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. it represents a fruitful result of the cultural revolution and a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

lofty aspirations

the campaign to prospect for oil in takang started in the spring of 1964. arriving there with the trust of the party and hope of the people were workers from the taching oilfield who had made immortal contributions to china's self-sufficiency in petroleum.

the area was then a trackless saline wilderness, just after a heavy flood. many places remained under snow and the wind was still biting cold. undaunted by the difficult conditions, the heroic workers followed the example of the "iron man" wang chin-hsi, an outstanding working class fighter and an pioneer of the taching oilfield, and worked hard day and night to build roads and bridges and accelerate prospecting work in a competition for time with imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

one of the prospectors was chao hsueh-ming who came to takang with a determination to do as his former team leader wang chin-hsi had told him: "hold still higher the red banner of taching commended by chairman mao and carry forward the fine hard-working tradition nurtured in the campaign for taching exclamation" as soon as he set foot on the new battlefield, chao hsueh-ming rushed with other workers to survey the site and mapped out the drilling plan. the day the equipment arrived, they worked overnight to put up the derrick and began drilling. their first well was completed in 18 days and was of top quality.

tsang cheng-ping, an old pace-setter in taching, became deputy leader of a drilling team in takang. one day, the team came across a difficult geological formation at a depth of 1,000 metres, which had to be worked with a three-winged blade bit. but the only bit of the kind they had was three mm. longer in the wing than required and, therefore, was liable to get caught in the process and damage the whole operation. and to wait for the standard bit would mean a sheer waste of time. without

any hesitation, tsang cheng-ping said: "let me grind the three mm. off it." he kept working at the hard tungsten steel bit for five hours. when it finally took shape, his hands blistered and the 20-cm grinding wheel was reduced by half. the team completed the well with flying colours and six days ahead of schedule.

two-line struggle

the takang oilfield has been built and developed in the midst of an acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

holding high the great banner of revolutionary rebellion in the cultural revolution, the oil workers criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line, smashed all kinds of irrational rules and regulations, and dealt telling blows at the class enemies who were engaged in sabotage. an unprecedentedly excellent situation prevailed throughout the oilfield.

but the struggle did not end. some bad elements, in an attempt to undermine the oilfield project, tried to set one group of workers against another and incite them to desert their posts. the workers waged a tit-for-tat struggle against these elements. they adhered to chairman mao's great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production" and stayed on. looking upon wang chin-hsi as their model, workers of team no. 3227 went all out in a revolutionary spirit and set 29 records in per-shift drilling depth, drilling cycle and other fields from 1967 onward. by 1973, the team had drilled more than 240,000 metres, or 3.6 times the total registered throughout china in 42 years before liberation. the team has been cited as a "steely drilling team".

the work of oil well cementing was controlled before the cultural revolution by a few "experts", who kept the technology a secret from the workers. the rate of success was low. after the establishment of the oilfield revolutionary committee in the spring of 1968, ordinary workers took over command of the operation. they cooperated with technicians to increase the rate of success to more than 95 per cent.

similarly, workers were not allowed before the cultural revolution to introduce any change in the technological process of drilling. led by the revolutionary committee, they have now made many innovations to raise efficiency by drawing on their practical experience. an average team now drills more than 50,000 metres annually whereas before the cultural revolution the best team could do only about 10,000 metres a year.

in early 1970, the state transferred half of the technical forces and machines from takang to other places

where new oilfields were being opened. but the remaining workers, who had been tempered in the cultural revolution, pledged to continue advancing by big strides. drilling workers took the lead and divided each of their teams into two. veterans redoubled their efforts to help youngsters raise their political consciousness and improve their skill. all the other workers of the oilfield followed suit.

a 15-day mass campaign was started on this basis to put new wells at kanghsi into operation. their difficulties were increased by ten days of rain which turned the oilfield into a sea of mud and water and brought motor traffic to a standstill. the workers carried by hand or shoulder thousands of tons of equipment to the site. when wooden poles were broken, they used steel pipes instead to continue the job. welders adopted effective measures to ensure continued and safe operation in the rain. bricklayers and plasterers worked in the same conditions. when the rain washed away the mortar, they put up a piece of plastic sheet overhead and went on working. with such soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, the workers accomplished in 15 days as much work as would have taken them two months before. output of crude oil rose by big margins.

many veteran workers said: "the campaign reminds us of our first days at taching." young workers said: "we didn't participate in the battle for taching, but we have learned the taching spirit here."

propelled by the cultural revolution, takang overfulfilled the state quotas for 1968 and 1969. a still greater success was achieved in 1970 when it completed the plans for oil drilling and extraction respectively 202 days and 101 days ahead of schedule. crude oil output, production capacity and geologically verified deposits were double the 1969 figures.

practice first

in the course of its construction, the takang oilfield also witnessed a sharp struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and the idealist theory of apriorism on how to find out the secret hidden several thousand metres underground to get the oil.

takang is geologically dissected by faults. whether it was possible to find out the law governing the changes in the faults was a question on which both the future of taching and the outcome of the struggle between the two epistemological lines depended. in the great movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the workers, cadres and technicians conscientiously studied chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction" and used his brilliant philosophical thinking to criticize the idealist a priori concepts peddled by lin piao and

company. they said: "the faults are nothing to be afraid of if we have materialist dialectics." defying winter cold and summer heat and braving winds and rains, they carried out extensive surveying, obtained more than 8,000 metres of rock cores, made tens of thousands of comparative analyses of the geological data and finally found out the secret of the faulted zones. the once "forbidden" zones were opened with a high yield.

according to foreign technical literature, oil is found only in sandstones. therefore, when workers struck biogenetic limestones, some people considered it useless to go on drilling.

were biogenetic limestones really worthless? with this question in mind the workers, cadres and technicians once again studied chairman mao's "on practice". they criticized the erroneous idea of worshipping books but belittling practice. an old worker said: "we cannot find oil in foreign books, but should search for it through practice, and practise hard at that." soon the workers, while drilling a deep well, found biogenetic limestones which showed signs of oil and gas. after perforating and testing, oil and gas gushed out profusely. this success educated the sceptics. after consulting the local people and surveying, the workers grasped the law governing the distribution of biogenetic limestones. further investigations revealed three biogenetic limestone oil zones, of which seven areas are now in production, as well as other kinds of oil-containing rocks, thus greatly increasing the workable reserves of the takang oilfield.

criticism of lin piao and confucius

the gigantic movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is surging throughout takang. the oil worker are indignantly criticizing lin piao for preaching the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" in an attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

against the reactionary fallacies spread by the lin piao anti-party clique to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, they pointed out that takang could not have developed so rapidly without the cultural revolution. "our country became self-sufficient in oil during the sixties and began to export crude oil in the seventies. this is a powerful enough rebuttal to the slanders by the lin piao anti-party clique," said pang hsing-lung, a team leader.

all workers, cadres and technicians of takang warmly praised the great victory of the cultural revolution, citing the achievements of the country and the oilfield as well as their personal progress. they are consolidating and developing the fruits of the cultural revolution with concrete actions.

the great movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has further fired the workers with enthusiasm for socialism, pushed forward the movement of "in industry, learn from tacking" and promoted takang's production and construction.

spring came to takang this year to find the workers engaged in a coordinated battle to overhaul the aging wells opened in the early days of the oilfield. after fifty days of hard work, daily output of crude oil was raised by 15 per cent. in the meantime, a battle for oil and gas went on in a new zone. another treasure house of underground oil is being opened by the heroic oil workers. happy news is coming in every day and the whole takang oilfield is seething with jubilant activities in grasping revolution and promoting production.

REVOLUTIONARY MODEL THEATRICAL WORKS

Model Theatrical Works Popularized in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

china's model revolutionary theatrical works created under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line in literature and art have grown in popularity during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. they constitute a brilliant achievement of china's revolution in literature and art.

the first model theatrical works born in the great proletarian cultural revolution include the modern revolutionary peking operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red lantern", "shachiapang", "on the docks" and "raid on the white tiger regiment", the modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl", and the revolutionary symphonic music "shachiapang". the repertoire has been enriched in recent years with the completion of the selections from the peking opera "the red lantern" with piano accompaniment, the piano concerto "the yellow river", the peking operas "song of the dragon river", "the red detachment of women", "fighting on the plain" and "azalea mountain" and the symphonic music "taking tiger mountain by strategy". two ballets, "ode to yimeng" and "children of the grassland", are being staged on an experimental basis. more items are under preparation. most of the model theatrical works have been made into colour films.

the model theatrical works have helped promote the transformation of china's various local operas. attempts have been made to transplant them to all major local opera forms. minority peoples in sinkiang, inner mongolia, kwangsi and elsewhere are staging them in their own languages and forms of art. the uighur opera, "the red lantern", is widely acclaimed in the vast sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china. professional art troupes in all parts of the country and amateur art workers in factories, mines, villages and army units are performing or learning from model theatrical works.

in line with chairman mao's great teachings as expounded in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", the model theatrical works represent an effort to achieve the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form. they portray outstanding worker, peasant and soldier heroes, energetically disseminate marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, sing the praises of the revolutionary struggles waged by the chinese people under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, and vividly embody the proletarian philosophy of struggle. therefore, they are heartily loved by the workers, peasants, soldiers and other sections of the revolutionary people of various nationalities.

having seen a modern revolutionary opera presented by a visiting art troupe, herdsmen on the inner mongolian grassland brought buttered tea to the artists and said: "we were ruthlessly oppressed and looked down upon in the old society. who could have imagined we would one day become heroes both in actual life and on the stage as we are today? we like to see such an opera. we like to see it a thousand times, or even more."

a dozen young women workers at the huchiang machinery plant of shanghai draw immense encouragement from tieh mei, the railway switcher's daughter in the peking opera "the red lantern", who takes over the lantern from her revolutionary predecessors and carries on the revolutionary struggle after them. prompted by tieh mei's example, these women workers have written a history of the struggle in the plant and the family histories of several old workers after careful investigations. in doing so, they have made earnest efforts to remould their world outlook by learning from the fighting spirit of the old workers. they are now playing an active part in the plant's revolution and production.

the chianghua yao autonomous county in central china's hunan province was hit by big floods twice last year, and 3,300 hectares of rice fields were destroyed. but the peasants fought back in the dauntless spirit as displayed by yang tzu-jung, the intrepid p.l.a. man who ventures into the bandits' den single-handed in the peking opera

"taking tiger mountain by strategy". emulating the heroes of the peking opera "song of the dragon river", many people in the county distinguished themselves in helping others.

a unit of p.l.a. men on a cross-country training exercise came to a snow-capped mountain range one day. the severe cold and varified air made every step forward a strenuous task. the armymen, singing arias from modern revolutionary operas, climbed the mountain in high spirits and completed the exercise with flying colours.

since the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius began, the model theatrical works and their film versions have been put on in all parts of the country. they have helped arouse the workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary literary and art workers in a deep-going criticism of lin piao's criminal attempt to restore capitalism and of the manifestations of the revisionist line in literature and art. this is a powerful rebuttal to the attacks by a handful of class enemies against the model theatrical works. it brings into fuller play the role of revolutionary literature and art as "powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy".

while popularizing the model revolutionary works, chinese literary and art workers have seriously studied chairman mao's theses on literature and art and summed up their experience in creating and performing these works. they have made constant efforts to get deeper into life, remould their world outlook and improve their work.

artists working on the colour films "fighting on the plain" and "azalea mountain" condemned lin piao and company for trying to restore the old order on the stage in preparation for a counter-revolutionary political restoration. this raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian line in literature and art. by setting high demands on themselves, they produced two excellent films as a concrete action to help consolidate and expand the gains of the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

the model theatrical works have provided valuable experience for other forms of art, including film, literature, fine arts, music and dancing. with the deepening of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the further popularization and development of the model theatrical works, china's socialist literature and art will surely thrive as never before.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Young Intellectual Matures in Countryside

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 29, 1974)

cheng yu-chih, a senior middle school graduate who has settled in a village in hopei province, has improved a dozen kinds of crops in cooperation with poor and lower-middle peasants. included are kaoliang (chinese sorghum), maize, rice, wheat and other grain crops.

in addition to meeting local needs, they have supplied 250 tons of seed grain to 15 provinces and municipalities in other parts of the country.

leading departments have attached importance to cheng yu-chih's work. in 1971, he was invited to join a provincial organization which studies the use of hybrid vigour of crops. he has since undertaken research projects assigned by the state and attended a number of symposia held by research institutes under the chinese academy of sciences.

recalling his experiences in the past ten years, cheng yu-chih said: "the vast countryside opens up bright prospects for educated young people. it has plenty of room for us to develop our talents to the full."

in 1964, cheng yu-chih finished senior middle school and, in response to chairman mao's call, left the city of changchiakou to settle in the wenchuantun production brigade in cholu county. the poor and lower-middle peasants enthusiastically welcomed him to the village. his heart was filled with warmth when he found that the villagers had got household appliances and farm tools ready for him.

the poor and lower-middle peasants gave the young man profound education when he began to take part in physical labour. while working in the fields, an old peasant had a heart-to-heart talk with him, saying: "in the old society, the land and orchards in our village were occupied by eight households of landlords and rich peasants. i began to work for a landlord as a hired labourer at the age of 11. i worked very hard, but still didn't have enough to eat and wear. thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, we poor and lower-middle peasants now lead a happy life. chairman mao has called on you educated young people to go to the countryside. i hope you'll be one of us poor and lower-middle peasants." the leaders of the brigade told cheng yu-chih about the brigade's long-term plan for reshaping the village and stressed the need for drawing educated young people for this task.

inspired by the poor and lower-middle peasants, cheng yu-chih decided to remould his world outlook through collective labour and contribute his share to the building up of the village.

when cheng yu-chih was harvesting rice one day, he asked an old peasant: "the land here is good. but how is it that the output is so low?" the old peasant said to him: "it is a very old variety. we must do something about it." on another occasion when he was picking pears, an old peasant, pointing at the trees bearing few and small fruits, said to him: "yu-chih, try and make the trees bear more exclamation" the wishes of the poor and lower-middle peasants prompted him to do scientific experiment.

he started with the rejuvenation of old pear trees. he learned pruning from experienced peasants and agro-technicians in state-owned orchards. he also bought many books to horticulture and delved into them. he and the commune members used different methods to carefully prune the trees.. the output of pears increased sixfold the next year.

after he had been recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants as the brigade's agro-technician, cheng yu-chih substituted a new variety of rice for the old one and improved the planting methods together with commune members. the 20 hectares sown to the new strain averaged 5.4 tons per hectare, as against 1.5 tons in the past.

in 1968, he introduced from elsewhere a fine variety of kaoliang that was resistant to drought and lodging. however, an early frost shrivelled the milking kaoliang on the experimental plot. the leadership and the masses encouraged him to persist in the experiment.

he and other commune members selected 40 ripened ears from among the 150,000 wizened plants. he sowed them on the experimental plot the next spring and selected the earliest-ripened ears in the autumn. after such repeated selections, they succeeded in acclimatizing the strain in 1971. an experimental plot of 0.6 hectares yielded 5.85 tons.

supported by the brigade party branch, cheng yu-chih and eight commune members started a seed farm of four hectares. they carefully observed and recorded the growth of various kinds of crops. after making a comprehensive analysis of the large amount of data, they gradually grasped the growth cycles of these crops. the first year they gathered 15 tons of fine seeds, enough for the brigade to switch over completely to hybrid kaoliang and maize the following year.

they enlarged the farm to ten hectares to meet the needs of surrounding communes for fine seeds. cheng yu-chih

and others who worked the farm summed up their experience and improved field management to produce more seed. the farm has since 1971 kept the production of hybrid kaoliang seeds above six tons per hectare and achieved a record harvest of 7.5 tons of hybrid maize per hectare.

the commune members have great trust in cheng yu-chih for the contributions he has made to socialist construction in the countryside. he is now secretary of the wenchuantun production brigade party branch and vice-chairman of the cholu county revolutionary committee.

LAND RECLAMATION

East China Provinces Wrest Land from Sea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

the seaboard province of chekiang in east china wrested 6,600 hectares and neighbouring fukien province 1,300 hectares of land from the sea during last winter and this spring.

the two provinces have a coast-line of 3,400 kilometres with many bays jutting inland. relying on their collective strength, the people's communes are able to undertake such reclamation projects on a large scale.

the pace of the reclamation work has been accelerated since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966 owing to rising enthusiasm of the commune peasants. some 70 per cent of the 85,000 hectares of polder land reclaimed in chekiang province after liberation and a considerable part of the 26,000 hectares of polder land reclaimed in fukien province after 1957 have been opened up since 1966.

hsiaoshan county in chekiang province, an important jute and cotton producer, has achieved outstanding success in reclaiming coastal land. the county is situated at a point where the chientang river empties into the hangchow bay. river floods and tidal waves caused some 100 dyke breaches in the five centuries up to the time of liberation, engulfing large tracts of farmland and taking a heavy toll of lives.

under the leadership of the communist party and the people's government, the people of chekiang province embarked on projects to harness the chientang river shortly after liberation. they built reservoirs in the upper

reaches and strengthened dykes and constructed sluice gates in the lower reaches.

since 1968, 40,000 to 160,000 people have turned out in the county every winter and spring to build dykes to fence off beaches from the sea. they used 22 million man-days to build 97 kilometres of dykes that hemmed in 19,000 hectares of surf-washed land. this enlarged the county's arable land by one-third. to provide the earth and stone needed for erecting the dykes, the builders removed a hill and chopped off dozens of hill tops and slopes.

in general small reclamation projects are undertaken by people's communes or production brigades on their own and larger ones constructed under the county's unified leadership and with financial and technical aid from the state. in many places, the land was planted to crops the same year it was reclaimed.

some of the polder land has been planted to rice, cotton and oil-bearing crops. some has been turned into orchards, tree nurseries, fisheries, grazing land and salt fields. criss-crossing ditches have been dug on the newly dyked land. grain production rises as the salts in the soil are gradually leached away through fresh water irrigation and drainage. the reclaimed land now in general produces two or three crops a year. annual grain yields reach as high as six or even 7.5 tons per hectare. some fields yield over 7.5 tons for one crop.

ten coastal people's communes in putien county of fukien province wrested 2,300 hectares from the sea after working for eight winters and springs during the cultural revolution. in all, the communes have reclaimed 3,400 hectares, increasing the total area of their farmland by 17 per cent. most of the land was planted to crops the very year they were blocked off from the sea. last year, the new polder land there produced more than 10,000 tons of grain in addition to good harvests of peanuts, soybean and sugar-cane.

SPORTS

Chinese Traditional Style Wrestling Tournament Held in North China City

(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 28, 1974)

a chinese traditional style wrestling tournament was held recently in huhehot, capital of the inner mongolian autonomous region.

it was entered by wrestlers of mongolian, han, hui, tibetan, uighur and kazakh nationalities from the provinces of shansi, anhwei, hopei, chinghai, shensi and heilungkiang, the autonomous regions of ningsia, sinkiang and inner mongolia, and peking and tientsin municipalities.

wrestling is a traditional sport popular among people of various nationalities in china. in the old days, however, it was reduced to a mere pastime for the landlords and nobles. with the kind attention shown by the communist party and chairman mao since liberation, the sport has enjoyed a new lease of life with an ever increasing following.

in the course of the recent tournament, the wrestlers studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought conscientiously and criticized lin piao's crimes in attempting to restore capitalism through preaching the confucian canon "restrain oneself and return to the rites". they repudiated championitis and other revisionist trash and raised their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. in accord with the principle of "friendship first, competition second", they learned from and helped each other in wrestling expertise. the wrestling arena was permeated with an atmosphere of close unity among the wrestlers of various nationalities.

according to the rules of the tournament, the competitors were classified in the eight grades of flyweight, bantam weight, feather weight, light weight, welter weight, middle weight, lightheavy weight and heavy weight.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Embassy in China Gives Luncheon for Argentine Basketball Team's Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

e.ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy here, gave a luncheon today for the friendly visit to china of the argentine national men's youth basketball team headed by rodolfo traversi, deputy secretary of state for sports and tourism, felix domingo galimi, president of the sports confederation of argentina and the team leader alfredo montan.

among the guests were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; tung shou-yi, a leading member of the all-china sports federation; mou tso-yun, a leading member of the chinese basketball association as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

the luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

edward heath, former prime minister of the united kingdom and leader of the conservative party, and members of his party left here by special plane this morning for a visit to shanghai in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier, wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, li chiang, minister of foreign trade, pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of government departments concerned, peking press circles, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign

countries and the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of britain and china. the band played the national anthems of britain and china. then mr. heath, accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished guests went round to say goodbye to the well-wishers, the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. people sang and danced to congratulate edward heath and his party on their successful visit to china. mr. heath waved back repeatedly in acknowledgement.

british ambassador to china j. addis and other diplomatic officials of the british embassy here were present.

m.h. morgan, counsellor of the british embassy, and mrs. morgan are accompanying edward heath to shanghai.

Former British Prime Minister Heath Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 28, 1974)

edward heath, former british prime minister and leader of the conservative party, and his entourage arrived here from peking by special plane today in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

the distinguished british guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen, and lu mei-ying, chang chen-ya and wang cheng-tung, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; wang ying-lai, deputy to the national people's congress; and yuan tung-lin and liu hsiang-hsien, leading members of organizations concerned, as well as more than two thousand people.

today, colourful bunting fluttered over the main streets of shanghai under bright sunshine. the airport flew the national flags of china and britain and placards there bore the slogans: "warm welcome to the distinguished british guests exclamation" "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and britain exclamation" vice-chairman ma tien-shui and others warmly shook hands with mr. heath at the planeside.

as the distinguished british guests went to meet the welcoming crowds, they waved bouquets and colourful ribbons, shouting "welcome, welcome, a warm welcome exclamation" among the welcomers were members of the shanghai acrobatic troupe who visited britain last year. mr. heath stopped in front of them and, waving and clapping his hands, said that he was glad to meet them again and that he hoped they would visit britain once again. the acrobats expressed their warm welcome to mr. heath for his visit to shanghai and wished his visit a complete success.

this evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome mr. heath and the other distinguished british guests.

vice-chairmen ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua attended the banquet.

vice-chairman ma tien-shui and mr. heath proposed toasts at the banquet.

ma tien-shui said: we highly treasure the friendship between the peoples of china and britain. we are convinced that the current visit to china of mr. heath and the other distinguished british guests will help develop the friendship between us. vice-chairman ma tien-shui requested mr. heath and the other distinguished british guests to convey, upon their return home, the shanghai people's warm regards to the british people.

mr. heath said: on behalf of my friends and myself, i wish to thank the municipal revolutionary committee of shanghai and shanghai people for their splendid hospitality. it is a great pleasure for me to be in shanghai and to see for myself the achievements of its people. he toasted the growing friendship of the british and chinese peoples.

today, mr. heath and the other distinguished british guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition. they also went to the shanghai children's palace and watched children doing their literary and art, sports and scientific activities. the lively children performed songs and dances for the guests.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Arrives in Sian from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Sian, May 29, 1974)

edward heath, former british prime minister and leader of the conservative party, and his entourage arrived here from shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

more than two thousand people, braving the rain, warmly greeted the distinguished british guests at the airport. among the welcomers were li jui-shan, chairman, and chang tse, ma hsi-sheng and chang pei-hsin, vice-chairmen, of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee; and sun chang-hsing, chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee.

the ancient city of sian today was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and british peoples. the airport flew the national flags of china and britain and there were huge streamers bearing the slogans "warm welcome to the distinguished british guests exclamation" "firm support for the struggle of the european peoples against hegemonism exclamation" "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and britain exclamation" as mr. heath stepped down from the plane amidst the beating of drums and gongs and the playing of music, chairman li jui-shan and other local leaders went up to warmly shake hands with him in welcome. the distinguished british guests then went to meet the welcoming crowd. the welcomers blew chinese trumpets and waved flowers and colourful ribbons, and young boys and girls performed the "flower-basket dance" and "red lantern dance" to express the sian people's friendly sentiments to the british people.

this evening, the shensi provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished british guests. chairman li jui-shan and mr. heath proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the peoples of china and britain. after the banquet, the guests were entertained with a performance by local artists.

upon their departure from shanghai this afternoon, mr. edward heath and the other british guests were seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and other local leaders.

this morning, the distinguished british guests made a boat excursion on the whangpoo river and viewed the scene of prosperity on both sides of the river, in the company of vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-chairman feng kuo-chu.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves for Egypt

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

a chinese medical delegation led by hsin yu-ling left here by air yesterday on a visit to egypt at the invitation of the ministry of health of egypt.

CHINA AND JAPAN

National Convention of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Closed

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 28, 1974)

the 1974 national convention of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) was closed here yesterday after a three-day meeting.

the main slogan of the convention was: "carry out completely the japan-china joint statement exclamation promote the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty exclamation"

yesterday's plenary session discussed and passed the report on the association's work for 1973, the action policy for 1974, "the declaration of the convention", "a letter to the chinese people" as well as other documents and resolutions.

"the declaration of the convention" pointed out: "since the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china in september, 1972, in accordance with the joint statement, all brands of anti-china monsters and demons have come out to stage a death-bed struggle in an attempt to sabotage the conclusion of the aviation agreement but ended in failure. this shows that no one can check the surging torrent for japan-china friendship."

the declaration said that the convention affirmed with delight the achievements made by the association together with the japanese people to strive to pave the way for friendly exchanges between japan and china since the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. the convention decided to unite in a broader

way with the japanese people to smash the schemes hatched by the reactionary forces and make efforts to promote the signing of a peace and friendship treaty between japan and china.

"the letter to the chinese people" said: "we are determined to strengthen in a broader way the unity with the people of all circles and achieve a rapid development of the movement for japan-china friendship."

one of the resolutions adopted by the plenary session said that the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) pledged to make continuous efforts to smash all the schemes aimed to sabotage japan-china friendship and strengthen militarism in japan.

the convention finally elected new leading members of the association with hisao kuroda as chairman, and with ekizo akatsu and hosei yoshida as vice-chairmen.

after the convention, a party was held at which chairman hisao kuroda said: the movement for japan-china friendship faces an excellent situation. however, we must guard against the schemes concocted by a number of reactionary elements at home and abroad to sabotage the movement. he stressed, "when we oppose u.s. imperialism, we must oppose soviet social-imperialism at the same time." he called on members of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) to unite and make efforts for japan-china friendship.

li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy, attended the party on invitation.

Japanese Sericulturists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

members of the japanese sericulturists' delegation of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association left here by train this evening to tour southern china. the delegation leader yozo ito left peking for home earlier.

the delegation arrived here on may 22 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy. hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, met the members of the delegation. shen chi-yi, vice-president of the society, gave a banquet in their honour.

while in peking, the japanese friends visited a "may 7" cadres school and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese PLA Friendship Delegation Feted in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 28, 1974)

the ministry of people's armed forces of korea gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army with li ta as leader and sun hung-chen as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were chief of the general staff of the korean people's army general o jin u, deputy chief of the general staff lieutenant general pak jung guk, major general li si won, lieutenant general kim ryong yon, director of the ministry of foreign affairs choe sang muk and others.

liu chun-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim, and tieh lei, military attache of the chinese embassy, were also present.

pak jung guk and li ta spoke at the banquet.

in the name of the ministry of people's armed forces of korea and all commanders and fighters of the korean people's army, pak jung guk extended warm welcome to the friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army.

he said, "under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, the fraternal chinese people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army have vigorously carried on the movement of criticizing lin piao and confucius and brought about new achievements day after day in the struggle to carry out the political line and fighting missions put forth by the tenth congress of the chinese communist party."

he said, "the people and armies of korea and china have forged unbreakable bonds of blood-sealed friendship in the course of their protracted struggle against their common enemy.

"impregnable is this friendship which has been founded, consolidated and developed personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

"we will hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the banner of anti-imperialist revolution and exert all our efforts in strengthening the militant friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese people and armies."

li ta said in his address, "under the wise leadership of the workers party of korea headed by its great leader president kim il sung, the heroic korean people's army, inheriting and developing the glorious traditions of the korean people's revolutionary army, made immortal military exploits for the people during the great fatherland liberation war by showing no fear before brute force and fighting heroic, bloody battles. in the post-war years, the members of the korean people's army, with a gun in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other, have made outstanding contributions in the interest of their fatherland by defending the fruits of victory of the socialist revolution and actively participating in the arduous struggle to build up national defence and economy."

"the korean government and people have made prolonged efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland," he said. "the pak jung hi puppet clique, instigated by u.s. imperialism, has arbitrarily persisted in its attempt to keep korea divided. recently it decreed a series of suppressive 'emergency measures' for arresting, torturing and persecuting the youth, students and other people who have voiced their demand for liberty, democracy and peaceful reunification of their country. in doing so, it has seriously obstructed and undermined the cause of korean reunification. the perverted actions of the puppet pak clique can only invite vehement denunciation by the entire korean people and people the world over. the question of korean reunification can only be settled by the korean people themselves without any outside interference after the complete withdrawal of all u.s. troops from south korea. we resolutely support the just proposition of the korean government and people on the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we are deeply convinced that korea's 3,000-ri beautiful land will be reunified and that the kith and kin in south and north korea will enjoy reunion."

he said that china and korea are close neighbours separated only by a river. the people and armies of the two countries are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. following chairman mao tsetung's consistent teachings, the chinese people and army will, as always, exert unremitting efforts to consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperatitn between our two countries.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of blood-sealed militant friendship and great unity between the people and armies of the two countries.

General O Jin U Receives Chinese PLA Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 28, 1974)

o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the people's army of korea, yesterday received the chinese people's liberation army friendship delegation led by li ta and his deputy sun hung-chen.

present on the occasion were lieutenant general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, and major general li si won, deputy director of the general political bureau.

also present were liu chun-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea, and tie lei, military attache of the embassy.

general o jin u had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese comrades.

Korean Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

the friendship visiting group from korea with kim byong kun, vice-chairman of the north hamgyong provincial administrative committee, as its leader and li dong chan, head of a department under the committee of service for the people, as its deputy leader left here by air for home today after winding up its friendly visit in china.

seeing it off at the airport were leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other departments concerned including kung hsiao, chang chang, li keng-hsin and chu kun. sin gi do, first secretary of the korean embassy here, was also present.

Chinese Women's Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

a 19-member women's basketball delegation of the chinese ministry of public security left here by air today for a friendly visit to korea at the invitation of the ministry of public security of the korean democratic people's republic.

the delegation is led by tien ching-jun and its deputy head is sha kuei-chih.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were vice-minister of public security huang ching-hsi and leading members of departments concerned tsai yun-ling, chou cheng and chang chang-lu.

also present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and sin gi do, first secretary, of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves for Sam Neua of Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

a chinese journalists' delegation led by hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, left peking by air today for a friendly visit to sam neua of laos.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Prime Minister Razak Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak bin datuk hussein and his party arrived here by special plane this afternoon on an official visit to china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai.

the distinguished malaysian guests were given a grand and warm welcome at the airport by chinese leaders li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

the people of china and malaysia enjoy a long-standing, traditional friendship. in his current visit to china prime minister razak will sign a joint communique between the chinese and malaysian governments to announce the establishment of diplomatic relations.

coloured streamers fluttered over the main streets in the city proper of peking today and huge slogans trailing from high buildings carried the words: "warm welcome to the distinguished malaysian guests exclamation" "firm support to the malaysian people's struggle for national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and malaysian peoples exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

the airport flew the national flags of malaysia and china. when prime minister razak and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane, the chinese leaders stepped forward and shook hands with them one by one. vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "i welcome you on behalf of premier chou en-lai." in return, prime minister razak said: "thank you very much. i am very glad to be here."

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the airport. after the band played the national anthems of malaysia and china, prime minister razak, in the company of the chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when prime minister razak and the other distinguished guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, youngsters performed a welcome dance and the people waved bouquets and streamers and shouted in rhythm: "welcome, welcome, warm welcome

exclamation" prime minister razak repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chuang hsi-chuan and hu yu-chih; and

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china islamic association han nien-lung, li ke, huang shu-tse, peng min, wang man-tien, wang hai-jung, chuang tse-tung, miao hai-ling, li che-fu, yen chih-hsiang, hsiang chien, lin lin and chang chieh, china's permanent representative to the united nations huang hua and chinese table tennis players who have visited malaysia.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

List of Principal Members of Entourage of Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

following is the list of the principal members of the entourage of malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak on his official visit to china:

tan sri datuk amar jugah anak barieng, member of parliament, federal minister of the sarawak affairs and member of the supreme council of the national front;

raja tan sri mohar bin raja badiozaman, special adviser to the prime minister;

tan sri zaiton ibrahim bin ahmad, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs;

michael chen wing sum, member of parliament and secretary-general of the national front;

datuk mohamed rahmat, member of parliament, member of the youth executive council and representative of the united malay national organization;

wong seng chow, senator and representative of the malaysian chinese association;

datuk mustaffa jabar, member of parliament and representative of the united malay national organization;

datuk pang tet tshung, member of the supreme council of the national front and representative of the sabah alliance;

sim kheng hong, representative of the sarawak united people's party;

ong boon seong, representative of the party gerakan;

khong kok yat, representative of the people's progressive party;

haji zulkifli bin datuk hj. abdul hamid, senator;

dato athi nahappan, senator and representative of the malaysian indian congress;

wan ismail b. hj. ibrahim, representative of the partai islam malaysia;

tuan haji noor tahir, representative of the sarawak alliance;

datuk thong yaw hong, director of the economic planning unit of the prime minister's department;

tunku datuk shahriman b. tunku sulaiman, director-general of the implementation coordination and development administration unit;

zakaria bin haji mohd. ali, permanent representative to the united nations and malaysia's high commissioner to canada; and

mohd. haniff bin omar, deputy inspector-general of the police.

Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien, Hua Kuo-feng, Wu Teh, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme Meet Prime Minister Razak

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

chinese leaders chou en-lai, chiang ching, li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme this evening met with malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak bin datuk hussein and other distinguished malaysian guests accompanying the prime minister on his china visit. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation and posed for photographs.

among those present were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; and hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Welcoming Malaysian Prime Minister Razak and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet here this evening warmly welcoming malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak bin datuk hussein and his party.

attending were chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned, including li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, ngapo ngawang jigme, chi peng-fei, li chiang and hsiao ching-kuang.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of malaysia and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. prime minister razak and the other distinguished malaysian guests were greeted with warm applause, as they entered the banquet hall in the company of chinese leaders, while the band struck up strains of welcome.

addressing the banquet, premier chou en-lai noted that normalization of relations between china and malaysia is in the interests of both peoples. he said: during prime minister razak's visit in china, our two governments will formally announce the establishment of diplomatic relations, thus opening a new page in the history of china-malaysia relations. the chinese government and people warmly welcome this development.

premier chou en-lai pointed out that the southeast asian countries are an important part of the third world. super-power aggression and expansion are the main source of danger to peace and security in this region. he reiterated the chinese people's consistent support for the just struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples.

in his speech, prime minister razak said that the journey that has brought him to peking "is a reaffirmation and a renewal of the ties which have existed for so long between our two countries and peoples." "today, with this journey of mine to china, we seek to set the final seal of formal diplomatic relations between our two countries." he declared, "we in malaysia warmly welcome the development of relations between us".

in conclusion, the malaysian prime minister said, "in renewing and reaffirming the relations between malaysia and china by my presence in peking today, i am fully confident that we can do much to contribute to greater understanding. it is in that spirit i look to the future."

at the end of the two speeches, the band played the national anthems of malaysia and china respectively. repeated toasts were proposed by guests and hosts to the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and malaysia.

among those present on the host side were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the islamic association of china.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were also present.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

following is the text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak:

your excellency respected prime minister tun abdul razak,
distinguished guests from malaysia,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his excellency tun abdul razak, prime minister of malaysia, has come upon invitation to our

country on an official visit. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express our warm welcome to his excellency the prime minister and the other distinguished guests from malaysia.

malaysia is a beautiful and richly-endowed country in southeast asia. the industrious and valiant people of various nationalities of malaysia have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. in recent years, the malaysian people have achieved new successes in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty. in international affairs, malaysia has actively participated in the activities of the third world countries and opposed great-power hegemonism and power politics. the malaysian government's position for the establishment of a zone of peace and neutrality in southeast asia gives expression to the desire of the southeast asian peoples to shake off foreign interference and control and has won support from many third world countries. the chinese people sincerely wish the malaysian people still greater victories on their road of advance.

friends and comrades,

at present, the people of the world are increasingly awakening and advancing with big strides amidst great turbulence. the third world countries are uniting on an ever broader scale and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. they have become the main force in the united struggle of the people of the world against hegemonism. beset with troubles at home and abroad, the superpowers are having an increasingly hard time. the whole international situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people of the world.

the southeast asian countries are an important part of the third world. the realities of southeast asia show that superpower aggression and expansion are the main source of danger to peace and security in this region. we are convinced that, so long as the southeast asian peoples strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly be able to frustrate superpower schemes and safeguard their own independence and sovereignty.

china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. the chinese people consistently support the just struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. this is our internationalist duty. we hold, at the same time, that the social system of a country can only be chosen and decided by its own people and cannot be imposed by other countries. countries with different social systems can develop state relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

there is a traditional friendship of more than two thousand years between the peoples of china and malaysia. our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. we are glad to see that in recent years the friendship between the peoples of china and malaysia has made new progress. trade and friendly exchanges between our two countries have steadily increased. normalization of relations between china and malaysia is in the interests of both peoples. the governments of china and malaysia have, through friendly consultations and in the spirit of mutual understanding, reached agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. during prime minister razak's visit in china, our two governments will formally announce the establishment of diplomatic relations, thus opening a new page in the history of china-malaysia relations. the chinese government and people warmly welcome this development. we wish complete success to the visit of his excellency the prime minister and the other distinguished guests from malaysia.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of malaysia and the well-being of her people,

to the friendship between the peoples of china and malaysia,

to the health of his majesty yang di-pertuan agung of malaysia tuanku abdul halim mu'adzam shah,

to the health of his excellency prime minister tun abdul razak,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from malaysia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here

exclamation

Prime Minister Razak's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

following is the text of the speech by tun abdul razak, prime minister of malaysia, at the banquet given in his honour by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

your excellency premier chou en-lai,
distinguished guests,
ladies and gentlemen,

i was happy to receive your invitation to visit china, mr. premier, and i thank you for your warm welcome and for the many courtesies which have been extended to me and members of my delegation. your generous words tonight have honoured my country and all malaysians.

the journey that has brought me to peking, mr. premier, is a reaffirmation and a renewal of the ties which have existed for so long between our two countries and peoples. these ties have not found expression at the official level owing to the political accidents of the past decades. in the last three years, however, there have been growing contacts between our two countries, and our relations can be said to have been resumed on the very practical note of trade and sporting missions. today, with this journey of mine to china, we seek to set the final seal of formal diplomatic relations between our two countries.

in ancient times, mr. premier, the physical barriers of contacts between our two countries and peoples were indeed awesome. today, it is the barriers of mind and spirit, of misunderstanding and misapprehension, that loom so large in our lives. i believe that these barriers must be crossed, if our two peoples are to reforge their historic links. voyagers on such a journey need to be both realistic and imaginative so as to meet both the challenges and the opportunities which lie ahead. these, i know, are the qualities that both our governments bring to the present enterprise.

malaysia, mr. premier, is a relatively young country, a small country, but like china, an ancient land with its vast continental expanses and immense population, we have a fierce pride in our freedom and independence. like china, too, whose epic struggle over the centuries to forge an enduring unity, we are jealous of the unity we moulding out of the diversity of peoples, languages and cultures which are to be found within our shores. our two countries seek peace in the world, and freedom and justice. we both strive for a life of security, decency and dignity for our peoples. in rediscovering our ties, therefore, i am happy to note these similarities which we share.

i am not, at the same time, losing sight of the differences between us. nevertheless, i am totally convinced, mr. premier, that differences in ideology, in our relative size, and in our approaches to some international issues, should not present obstacles to the development of fruitful relations and beneficial co-operation between our two countries on the basis of mutual respect, equality and peaceful co-existence. malaysia extends our hand of friendship to all countries which respect us and wish to be friends with us, irrespective of their political ideology or social system. it is in that spirit, i know, that we meet today in peking, to begin the long journey ahead, after the vicissitudes of the recent past, of establishing genuine and enduring ties of friendship.

mr. premier, the last few years have seen positive developments in the international political scene, characterized by a spirit of mutual accommodation and goodwill. china's own contribution in this direction have been far-reaching. it is important for all of us that we should carefully nurture this spirit so that we may see even more fruitful results.

nevertheless, we cannot be unaware, mr. premier, of the conflicts that still beset our world. the countries of southeast asia know better than most the ravages of war for we have been its unceasing victims for the last three decades and more. and even today, the prospects of peace in southeast asia are by no means certain.

it is all the more important, therefore, that we must each do what we can to contribute towards peace. we in malaysia choose the path of co-operation in international relations, not the path of conflict. malaysian foreign policy seeks to avoid tension, to strengthen international co-operation and to bring about a greater awareness of the common interest of every country in a peaceful, just and equitable international order.

malaysia and its neighbours in southeast asia are taking the first steps towards freeing our region from the constant threat of war. we collectively realize that if we do not endeavour to create within our region a climate of peace, others will not disperse the clouds of war for us. the proposal for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in southeast asia, which the countries of asean have put forward, is the frame-work within which we hope to achieve a secure freedom, lasting peace and greater prosperity for our troubled region. the way ahead will be both difficult and delicate but, because the proposal is designed to serve the interests of all, not deny the rights of any, i am confident of its eventual success. in that long journey that southeast asia must take to establish its true rights in the world, the comradeship and help of true companions can only serve to lighten the burdens along the way.

historically, mr. premier, china has always contributed much to southeast asia. i am confident that today, in a spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill, china can play a constructive role in promoting the cause of peace and harmony in southeast asia. in these different and far more complex times, we in malaysia warmly welcome the development of relations between us, based on the genuine desire for friendship. in renewing and reaffirming the relations between malaysia and china by my presence in peking today, i am fully confident that we can do much to contribute to greater understanding. it is in that spirit i look to the future.

now it gives me great pleasure to propose a toast

- to the health of his excellency chairman mao tsetung,

- to the health of the acting chairman of the people's republic of china, his excellency tung pi-wu,

- to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai,

- to the prosperity and well-being of china and the chinese people,

- to the friendship between the peoples of china and malaysia and the continuous development of the relations between our two countries.

Malaysian Political Party and Social Organization Leaders Welcome Prime Minister Razak's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

leaders of malaysian political parties and social organizations warmly welcome prime minister razak's visit to china to sign formally an agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two governments, according to kuala lumpur reports.

senu abdul rahman, secretary general of the united malay national organization, said that the malaysian ministry of foreign affairs has announced that the two governments have agreed in principle to establish diplomatic relations. "i believe that our people will be glad of this announcement," he added.

lee san choon, cabinet minister and acting president of the malaysian chinese association, said that the establishment

of diplomatic relations between the two countries "will lead to closer relations between the two peoples thus promoting mutual understanding."

michael chen wing sum, cabinet minister and member of the central committee of the malaysian chinese association, pointed out: "the establishment of diplomatic relations between malaysia and china is based on the interests of the two countries and the will of the people". "it will not only increase trade but also enhance the unity and security of the people in this region."

minister manickavasagam, chairman of the malaysian indian congress, said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between malaysia and china "will draw the people of the two countries closer."

stephen yong kuet tze, deputy chief-minister of sarawak and secretary-general of the sarawak united people's party, observed: "i hope that the establishment of diplomatic relations between malaysia and china will strengthen cooperation among the developing countries and further promote their prosperity."

chen man hin, chairman of the opposition, the democratic action party, said: the announcement of malaysia and china on the forthcoming establishment of diplomatic relations has won favourable response in and outside malaysia. "people of all nationalities in malaysia welcome the news."

leading members of malaysian trade unions, and student, women, industrial and commercial organisations have made statements enthusiastically welcoming the forthcoming establishment of diplomatic relations between malaysia and china. a statement of students' union of the university of malaya said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries conforms with the spirit of mutual respect among the third world countries, big or small. it expressed the hope that "after the establishment of diplomatic relations, the peoples of malaysia and china will have the opportunity to learn from each other."

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Malaysian Prime Minister Razak

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

chairman mao tsetung met and had a friendly and frank talk this afternoon with malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak bin datuk hussein.

chairman mao expressed welcome to prime minister razak on his visit to china. prime minister razak said that he was very glad and greatly honoured to meet chairman mao.

present on the occasion were premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman wang hung-wen, vice-premier li hsien-nien, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, and tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Hold Talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Razak

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien held talks with malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak bin datuk hussein in a friendly atmosphere here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the malaysian side were raja tan sri mohar bin raja badiozaman, tan sri zaiton ibrahim bin ahmad, zakaria bin haji mohd. ali, zain azraai, nordin b. idris, khor eng hee, abdul majid bin othman, obaidellah bin haji mohamad.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, huang hua, lu wei-chao, cheng jui-sheng, chu chuan-hsien, chang han-chih, tang wen-sheng, chang lien, chao ching-tien and liang tung.

Peking Concert in Honor of Prime Minister Razak

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak and the other distinguished malaysian guests accompanying him on his current visit were honoured at a concert here this evening.

among those who joined the distinguished malaysian guests at the concert were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; wang man-tien, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; and huang hua, china's permanent representative to the united nations.

at the concert arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee, musicians of the central philharmonic society presented folk music tinged with a national flavour and sang songs reflecting contemporary life. the concert was rounded off with the piano concerto "the yellow river".

at the end of the concert, prime minister razak and the other distinguished guests went up stage in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and chairman wu teh to congratulate the artists on their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

this morning, prime minister razak and the other distinguished guests paid visits to tsinghua university and the peking art handicrafts factory in the company of li chiang, minister of foreign trade.

Malaysian Papers Hail Forthcoming Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China, Malaysia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

malaysian prime minister abdul razak's visit to china and the forthcoming establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries have been hailed by malaysian newspapers, according to kuala lumpur reports.

"utusan malaysia" in an editorial on may 21 said, "the announcements made simultaneously in kuala lumpur and peking on the proposed establishment of diplomatic relations between malaysia and the people's republic of china are welcomed by all the peace-loving people."

"utusan melayu" said editorially the same day: "the proposed establishment of diplomatic relations between malaysia and the people's republic of china is an event of great and historical significance to malaysia."

"malayan thung pau daily news" in an editorial on may 22 pointed out that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries will be a new page written in the history of southeast asia and will be of far-reaching influence. it said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries conforms to the current trend of world development and the aspirations of the people.

"sin chew jit poh" said on may 22 that "the establishment of diplomatic relations between malaysia and china will turn a new page in the history of the two countries. this political development shows the common aspirations of the two peoples and will be surely welcomed by them."

"nanyang siang pau" in an editorial on may 21 said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between malaysia and china will be the starting point for building up new relations between the two countries and is worthy to be welcomed. the development of relations between malaysia and china offers a chance of cooperation between the two countries, the editorial added.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Keng Piao Meets Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Party of Netherlands

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met and feted the members of the delegation of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands led by c. petersen, member of the political bureau and international secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands.

present were feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and li hsiao-pai and chu ta-cheng, leading members of departments concerned.

the delegation arrived here on may 16. while in china, it visited peking, yenan and shanghai, calling at factories, people's communes and schools.

the delegation is to leave peking for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Li En-chiu Meets New Zealand Friendly Personage Mrs. Gould

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted new zealand friendly personage mrs. flora gould. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

new zealand friend rewi alley was present on the occasion.

mrs. gould arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Crux of "Economic Integration"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

following are the excepts of an article carried in today's "people's daily" entitled "the crux of 'economic integration'" by ying chan:

the paper "pravda" of the soviet revisionists recently carried an article lauding "the council for mutual economic assistance" and "economic integration", claiming that membership in "integration" means realization of "state sovereignty" of the "integrated" countries. in other words the sovereignty of the member nations of the "community"

is embodied in "integration" which takes the place of sovereignty of these countries. this is a new version of brezhnev's theory of "limited sovereignty".

well then, let us see how a number of countries participating in "economic integration" "realize" their "sovereignty".

the member nations of "integration" have to rearrange their economy with the "help" of soviet revisionism to "coordinate" with the national economic plans of the soviet union. they must act upon the order of the soviet revisionists as to what should or not be produced. the democratic republic of germany, for example, has stopped its traditional manufacture of tractors and aircraft. moreover, even those departments allowed to be developed have either to operate in line with soviet revisionist demands and requirements in the name of "specialization", or simply to be run by a "joint organization". the photographic chemical industry of the democratic republic of germany, one of its "treasures", is under the control of the soviet-german "photographic chemical industrial joint organization" in moscow. in this way the national economy of a country, from the means of production to the products, is totally "integrated" into the soviet economy and becomes its appendage. the sovereignty in national economic development is thus "integrated" into the hands of the soviet revisionists in the name of "economic integration".

the defence and exploitation of national resources falls under the sovereignty of a country. but in czechoslovakia, the strategic uranium mines are controlled and plundered by the soviet revisionists. the czechoslovaks even have no say with respect to the output of uranium. the sovereignty of czechoslovakia, like its uranium, has vanished under such "integration".

according to the stipulation of "economic integration", bulgaria is specialized in the production of vegetables and fruits and they should first of all supply the soviet union. bulgaria is thus forced to cut down its cultivation of grain. under the signboard of "integration", the bulgarian economy is reduced to a subordinate position. as to the sovereignty of bulgaria, it has ceased to exist with the colonization of its economy.

as the soviet revisionists want to develop their resources in siberia, they have ordered the "integrated" countries to contribute either funds or manpower. these countries have to respond positively despite their own shortage of funds and manpower, and their own need of economic development. but, in the eyes of the soviet revisionists, the sovereignty of these countries, having been "integrated", is under their thumb.

it can thus be seen that through "economic integration", the soviet revisionists have been carrying out ruthless extra-economic exploitation, economic control and economic annexation of members of the "community".

the "economic integration" is merely a tool of the soviet social-imperialists for pushing their neo-colonialist policy, a despicable means of aggression.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Geological Study Group Leaves Peking for Kueilin

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

a study group of the geological society of the university of stockholm, sweden, led by dr. nils herman brundin left here yesterday for a tour of kueilin before returning home.

the study group has come to china for a visit at the invitation of the geological society of china.

hsu chieh, a leading member of the chinese geological bureau and permanent council member of the geological society of china, met and feted the swedish friends on may 25.

after their arrival in china on may 4, the guests visited mines, factories, schools, scientific research institutes and a rural people's commune. they also had academic discussions with chinese geological workers.

CHINA AND US

Chairman Mao Meets Dr. Li Cheng-tao

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1974)

chairman mao tsetung this morning met and had a very cordial conversation with chinese-american physicist dr. li cheng-tao who has come to china to see his relatives and pay a visit.

present on the occasion were chu kuang-ya, lo ching-chang, wang hai-jung and tang wen-sheng.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zaire Government Transport and Communications Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

the zaire government transport and communications delegation led by eketebi myidiba mondjolomba, commissioner of state for transport and communications, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; shen tu, deputy director-general of the administration; and chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

zaire ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda and diplomatic officials of the zaire embassy here were also present.

Ma Jen-hui Fetes Zaire Government Transport and Communications Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome eketebi myidiba mondjolomba, commissioner of state for transport and communications of zaire, his wife, and the zaire government transport and communications delegation he is leading.

among the guests were zaire ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the zaire embassy here.

present were yu mei, chinese vice-minister of communications, shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang chien-kung, chao yuan, liu hua, shen wei-liang, chang chang and tung wan-min.

director-general ma jen-hui and commissioner of state eketebi proposed toasts at the banquet which was alive with an atmosphere of friendship. they warmly praised the constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and zaire and the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Advance Along the Orientation Charted by the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 21, 1974)

(NCNA July 20, 1974) The revolutionary model plays born under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant article "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," bear the hallmark of the great victory won in the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

On the occasion of the advent of the 32nd anniversary of the publication of the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," our reports paid visits to some professional and amateur writers and artists and asked them to discuss their study and application of the creative experience of the revolutionary model plays as well as their comprehension of the development of literary and art creation. They unanimously pointed out that the revolutionary model plays are glorious examples in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art, and expressed their determination to study seriously the creating experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays, defend firmly the principle of creating revolutionary model plays and continue to advance courageously along the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers as charted by the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art."

Study the Experience in the Creation of Revolutionary Model Plays in the Struggle Between the Two Lines

The writers and artists of the drama group of "Hsiangyang Departmen Store" of the Peking P'ing Opera Troupe said: The revolutionary model plays owe their birth and headway to the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Similarly, only by studying the creative experience of revolutionary model plays in the course of struggle could results be achieved. In the practice of creating "Hsiangyang Department

Store," we have come to deeply realize that in order to implement properly the creative principle of revolutionary model plays, we must vigorously grasp the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of literature and art.

The creation of "Hsiangyang Department Store" went through a process of tortuous struggle. This opera was first staged in 1963. At that time, although the script depicted the ideological struggle between ardent love and contempt for commercial work and its positive characters also left definite impressions on people, it did not take the basic line of the Party as the key link or correctly handle the conflict of contradictions. People in the middle occupied the prominent position and some good singing parts were even given to villainous characters. Displayed before us was such an old version of the "Hsiangyang Department Store." Whither should it go? The two literary and art lines pointed to two opposite directions. According to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, "Hsiangyang Department Store" should be revised and it was to strengthen the portrayal of class struggle and make the heroic personalities of the proletariat stand out. Singing by villainous characters should never be permitted to win the applause of the audience. However, the counter-revolutionary revisionist P'eng Chen nonsensically declared, "They are playing to a full house every day. How can we ask them to revise the script?" "The applauding of art should be permitted." Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, this was how the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art tried to obstruct the revision of "Hsiangyang Department Store" in a desire to incorporate it into the orbit of revisionism.

The storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the domination of the revisionist black line in literature and art and washed away the filth and slime from the dramatic stage. In accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, we were determined to follow the example of revolutionary model plays and make an effort to revise properly the "Hsiangyang Department Store." Although generally speaking the revision work could be said to have gradually made headway, yet it also had gone backward for a period of time. For example, the fourth revised script was not based on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the creative principle of revolutionary model plays. The revolutionary revision of the old "Hsiangyang Department Store" had still not broken away from the influence of the revisionist line in literature and art, and only minor alterations were made. Consequently, some of the fundamental problems of the old "Hsiangyang Department Store" were still not resolved. This setback taught us a lesson and told us that without grasping the two-line struggle, the play could never be properly revised. We studied again Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" as well as the creative experience of revolutionary model plays, and further criticized the revisionist line in literature and art. This enabled the work of revising the "Hsiangyang Department Store" to keep on advancing along the correct orientation.

In the process of revising the "Hsiangyang Department Store," we also constantly encountered questions of this kind: We subjectively wanted to mold well heroic personalities, but why are there no colossal heroic personalities? We subjectively want to write about the conflicts of contradictions but why is the conflict of contradictions not profound and sharp? Tracing the origin, we discovered that apart from the lack of life and other causes, one important problem was that, in our creative mind, we were still under the influence of the revisionist literary and art thought based on the "theory of no conflict" and the "theory of people in the middle." These setbacks and lessons enabled us to gradually see clearly that we must transform our creative thinking. In order to maintain using the basic line of the Party and the creative principle of revolutionary model plays to guide creation, it was necessary to remove from our mind the influence of feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art. The work of revising "Hsiangyang Department Store" made gradual headway amidst the unremitting criticism of the revisionist line in literature and art.

The work of revising the "Hsiangyang Department Store" took five years to carry out and its script was changed seven times. This was a process of learning from Chairman Mao's literary and art thought and the revolutionary model plays and was at the same time a process of unremittingly criticizing the revisionist line in literature and art. Practice of struggle tells us that revolutionary writers and artists must use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to conscientiously transform their world outlook. Only in this way could they implement and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, resist and criticize the revisionist line in literature and art and carry the proletarian revolution in literature and art through to the end. At present, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is developing in depth. In this great struggle, we are determined to study and fight with unflagging efforts, unremittingly raise our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and advance victoriously along the road charted by the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art."

Molding the Exemplary Heroes of the Proletariat Is the Basic Task of Socialist Literature and Art

Students of the liberal arts class of the "May 1" Workers' University of the Shanghai Electric Motor Plant talked about their experience in writing the anthology of short stories The Young Fighters. They said: "Thirty-two years ago, in the 'Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art,' Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: Works of literature and art should 'express the workers, peasants and soldiers' and eulogize 'the people, the creators of the history of mankind'." This has pointed out the correct orientation and fundamental task for our proletarian literature and art. The revolutionary model plays have resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art line and molded a number of exemplary heroes of the workers, peasants and soldiers who stood like giants in the world and whose luster dazzled the eyes to set glorious examples for proletarian literature and art.

When we young workers fought on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and took up the literary and art weapons entrusted us by the masses, the first lessons we studied was Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and the creative experience of revolutionary model plays. Right from the beginning, we strongly felt the class responsibility: In the course of creating literature and art, we must strive to mold the exemplary heroes of the proletariat.

The class which plays the leading role on the literary and art stage is a reflection of class struggle in the sphere of literature and art. Feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art discriminate against the workers, peasants and soldiers suppress and uglify them, and permit emperors and princes, generals and ministers, talented scholars and beauties to dominate the literary and art stage. Sounding the bugle for the workers, peasants and soldiers to mount the literary and art stage, the revolutionary model plays have successfully molded a series of exemplary heroes of the proletariat. This is a great revolution. Inspired by the revolutionary model plays, we workers who are accustomed to the use of cranks and hammers have taken up the pen and courageously participated in this great battle. The seething life of struggle in the three great revolutionary movements attracts and wins over us. It also encourages us to mold with unflagging efforts the heroic image of the working class tempered in the struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and to occupy the ground of literature and art.

Our anthology of short stories The Young Fighters is still rather unsophisticated, and if it is said that this anthology has molded a few heroic images of the working class with the characteristics of our time, then this is a small gain reaped from our study of the revolutionary model plays. It is precisely this creative experience of revolutionary model plays which guides us how to mold the heroic image of the working class. The majority of our comrades are young workers who have joined the factory for several years. At the beginning, from thought and feeling to language and habit, there was a certain gap between us and the workers and old master craftsmen. In addition to that, this was our first attempt at writing, and because of that, quite a bit of difficulty was experienced. Some set eyes merely on the many touching stories and incidents in the seething life of socialist revolution and construction, and as a result the works created invariably submerged the images of the personalities in the process of production. Some merely piled up numerous good people and good deeds, but could not make the heroic images stand out. Some confined themselves to real characters and true stories and were unable to make their work reach the source of life or higher than life. When we were troubled because we could not portray the heroic personalities properly, we studied again Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" as well as the creative experience of revolutionary model plays and found them more warm-hearted and valuable. Why was it that we were unable to portray properly the workers while living among the working class? Why was it that we were "unable to see the treasure in the mountain of treasures?" As was pointed out by the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," the reason was that we were unfamiliar with or did not understand the objects expressed. This was also a question of thought and feeling stressed in the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art."

Practice has enabled us to deeply realize that only by pouring our feeling on the heroic personalities could the heroic images take shape under our pen. It is the creative experience of revolutionary model plays that has provided us the example. We must make an effort to transform our world outlook, and make an effort to study and acquaint ourselves with the heroic personalities. With our feeling for the heroic personalities deepened, our excitement for creation will rise higher, our eyes will become sharper, and our minds will be like magnets that will draw all minerals and raw materials in life toward us.

In the practice of creation, we have tasted the goodness of studying revolutionary model plays and more deeply appreciated that the effort to mold heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers is a glorious and arduous task. The revolutionary model plays have driven all the exploiting classes and their desperate resistance. At present, are there not people springing out to attack the fundamental task of literature and art creation which is to mold the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers? Are there not people who want to negate the creative principle of revolutionary model plays? All this tells us that proletarian literature and art must take the molding of the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers as the fundamental task. This is the correct road! We have already taken the first step and we must resolutely carry on. In the movement for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius we are determined to study more properly Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and study the creative experience of revolutionary model plays so as to take practical action to carry out well amateur literary and art creation and consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

Raise the Awareness of Class Struggle and Carry Out Properly the Revolution in Literature and Art

The writers and artists of the "Feng-hua Cheng-mao" ("In the Prime of Life" drama group of the Tientsin Drama Troupe said: For the past several years, the process of our creating and performing the play "In the Prime of Life" is the process of our implementing the orientation charted by the "Talks," "studying Marxism-Leninism and learning from society" and unremittingly raising our awareness of the two-line struggle and transforming our world outlook under the impetus provided by the revolutionary model plays.

"In the Prime of life" is a play reflecting the struggle between the two lines on the educational front. In the process of its creation and performance, some comrades within the drama group were of the opinion that a play reflecting the struggle between the two lines on the educational front would not be easy to write, and thought of giving it up. At that time, we conscientiously studied the experience of revolutionary model plays, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Go into the heat of the struggle, go to the only source, the broadest and richest source," we organized all the personnel of the drama group to go deep into more than 40 middle and primary schools in the city and the countryside to conduct investigations and studies. They received re-education from the workers, peasants and

soldiers on the one hand and took part in the mass movement for making revolution in education on the other. In the course of going deep into life, the workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary teachers and students uncovered many startling facts of the practice of bourgeois dictatorship on the educational front by the revisionist line in education. This aroused our righteous indignation toward the revisionist line in education, deepened our love for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strengthened our confidence in creating and performing well the play "In the Prime of Life."

In May 1972, the newly revised script of "In the Prime of Life" had strengthened the portrayal of the struggle between the two lines, and performance on the experimental basis continued. At that time, it was reflected in two distinctly different ways. The broad masses of revolutionary workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary teachers and students warmly supported it and said that the general orientation of this play was correct. However, some people denounced this play as "a product of the 'ultra-Left' trend of thought" that "hindered the normal order of teaching" and "sang a tune opposite to improving the quality of teaching."

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, we have conscientiously studied the basic line of the Party, deeply criticized the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and realized that the revolution in education is an acute class struggle in the sphere of the superstructure. Since "In the Prime of Life" must warmly eulogize the revolution in education, its denunciation by some people is not at all surprising, and is a kind of reflection of the two-line struggle. The struggle has made us understand that in order to write properly a play that reflects the struggle between the two lines, writers and artists must unremittingly raise their awareness of the two-line struggle and must dare to resist various erroneous trends of thought that run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The revolutionary model plays have established for us a brilliant example in this direction. In order to learn from revolutionary model plays, we must in the manner of revolutionary model plays meet the storm of class struggle head on and advance courageously. We are determined to go on studying conscientiously the valuable experience of the revolutionary model plays, to further raise our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, to revise better "In the Prime of Life" and to contribute our strength toward bringing prosperity to the creation of socialist literature and art.

Study the Experience of Revolutionary Model Plays, Look for Innovations in Chinese Painting

The writers and artists of the fine art unit of the Kwangtung Provincial Literature and Art Center said: "In accordance with the policy of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "weeding out the old to let the new emerge," the revolutionary model plays have started a revolution in such spheres of literature and art as Peking opera, ballet and symphony, and enabled these art forms to become the weapons

of the proletariat. The revolutionary model plays have weeded out the old of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism to let the new of socialism emerge, set a glorious example and provided valuable experience for the introduction of innovations in Chinese painting.

Chinese painting has a long history, and in the protracted practice of art, it has formed its own national style and made ingenious use of the brush and ink. However, the Chinese paintings which express the life of ancient time are wholly incompatible with the content of socialist life and revolutionary ideas we want to express today. To acquire originality, Chinese painting must first attempt something new in content and in thought and feeling. Like the revolutionary model plays, it must take the basic line of the Party as the key link and correctly select revolutionary themes of great significance that profoundly reflect class struggle and the two-line struggle. It must strive to reflect the features of the socialist period and mold heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Such works as "Diligent Study," "Diary of the Long March," "Class of New Doctors" and "The Green Great Wall" which our painting group has painted or has taken part in creating, have all made explorations in this direction.

In order to have originality, the artistic format of Chinese painting must be transformed. It is necessary to critically assimilate the artistic heritage of Chinese painting as well as to learn from the strong points of painting art abroad. However, inheritance and drawing lessons from others cannot replace our own creative work. Without creating and developing a new technique for Chinese painting, we cannot express the rich and colorful revolutionary content. Because of this, we must study and utilize the experience of revolutionary model plays, and proceeding from the need to express new personalities and new ideas, boldly create a new artistic format and artistic technique.

The creative experience of revolutionary model plays tells us that in order to paint revolutionary paintings, we must be revolutionaries first. The process of critically inheriting this national art heritage of Chinese painting is also a process of remolding our world outlook as well as our artistic outlook. We are determined to take the "Talks" as our weapon, make a thoroughgoing criticism of the revisionist fallacies of "taking over lock, stock and barrel" and "negating lock, stock and barrel," raise unremittingly our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, go further in studying the valuable experience of the revolutionary model plays, create more and better Chinese paintings, and push forward the revolution in literature and art.

* * *

"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

Strengthen the Party's Leadership, Operate Well "May 7" Cadre Schools

by

the CCP Committee of Liuho "May 7" Cadre School, Heilungkiang

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 8, 1974)

It has already been eight years since our great leader Chairman Mao issued the "May 7 Directive." The Liuho "May 7" Cadre School founded according to the brilliant ideas of the "May 7 Directive" has also stepped into its seventh year. Today as we look back over the combat course of the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School, and study again the great teaching of Chairman Mao eight years ago, we find them especially heart-warming.

Since the establishment of the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School six years ago, we have trained by rotation over 5,600 cadres, including over 2,500 leading cadres at or above the hsien level. Having studied and steeled themselves at the cadre school, these cadres have raised their awareness of the line and changed their style of thinking. After their return to their posts, many of them have played a positive role in promoting revolutionization of the organs and in completing the various combat tasks of the Party.

The "May 7" cadre school was born in the raging fire of struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and had grown to maturity in the struggle to criticize the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The six years of the operation of our school can also be described as six years of struggle. We realize that from now on if we want to operate well the cadre schools, we must strengthen the leadership of the Party and wage consistent and untiring struggle against all kinds of tendencies that run counter to the "May 7 Directive." Only by so doing can we guarantee this new type of socialist cadre school of "May 7" cadre schools to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Insist on Taking the "May 7 Directive" As the Basic Policy for Operating the School Through Struggle

With Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" as the guide, the operation of "May 7" cadre schools is a profound revolution in the history of education for cadres in our Party. It is a long-range program for the opposition and prevention of revisionism, and is also an important measure for training an army of proletarian cadres. Therefore, attack and sabotage by class enemies at home and abroad are inevitable. In the process of operating our school, we often organize the cadres and students to penetratingly develop revolutionary mass criticism with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapon, to constantly rebuke and denounce the pernicious attacks of the class enemies at home and abroad against the "May 7" cadre schools, and to defend firmly such a socialist new thing as the "May 7" cadre school.

On the question of basic policy as to what orientation we should adhere to, what road we should take, what kind of school we should operate and what kind of people we should cultivate, there is at all times also the struggle between the two lines and the two kinds of ideology within the cadre school.

When the school was first founded, because some people had not wiped out the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in cadres education, they came out with the idea that since the "May 7" cadre school was a cadre school, it should conduct systematic study. Consequently, insufficient emphasis was placed on steeling through labor. We were of the view that the cadres who came to the "May 7" cadre school should study, participate in labor and join brigades for steeling, and that only the genuine integration of these three roads could attain the goal of learning afresh. This was the correct road for training and bringing up an army of proletarian cadres. It is also a clearcut characteristic that distinguished our school from the old Party school or the old cadre school. If we departed from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements to go in pursuit of systematic study, and practied "study behind closed doors," "operation of schools behind closed doors," the revisionist line in cadre education would be restored in the "May 7" cadre school which could thus degenerate.

After the unification of ideology, we started "three kinds of education, two kinds of criticism." The three kinds of education were education based on Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and directive on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower level to do manual labor, the traditional education of the Anti-Japanese College and class education. The two kinds of criticism were criticism against the revisionist line in cadre education, and criticism against the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius like "those who labor with their minds govern others, and those who labor with their strength are governed by others." Through study and criticism, everybody invigorated their consciousness in insisting on taking the "May 7 Directive" as a fundamental policy for the operation of the school.

However, the struggles was not over. After Chairman Mao issued his great call for "reading and studying seriously to have a good grasp of Marxism," some thought that they should sit down to study. As to the question of participating in physical labor and joining brigades for steeling, they could solve the problem by staying at selected spots and joining shifts to perform labor after their return to their work posts. We feel that this view was still a reflection of the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in cadre education. It is absolutely necessary for the "May 7" cadre school to read and study more intensively, but the intensification of reading and study can never be stood against participation in labor and joining brigades for steeling. Whether in education a cadre school insists on taking "three roads" or merely takes one road is not a simple question of method of education, but is a question of line bearing on whether or not the "May 7 Directive" is adhered to as a fundamental policy in the operation of the school. Therefore, we again organized the cadres and students to study again and again Chairman Mao's statements regarding cadre education,

so that they could adhere to the correct policy of training and educating cadres through the "three roads," and insure the political orientation of the "May 7" cadre school.

Firmly Grasp the Transformation of Students' Thinking Through Struggle

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "All kinds of work in school are for the purpose of transforming the students' thinking," we have taken the transformation of the students' thinking as the starting point and point of reference in carrying out all kinds of work in the cadre school.

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and to rectify the style of work, most cadres had a relatively clear understanding of the purpose of the "May 7" cadre schools. However, because a few people had no deep understanding of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and the directive on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower level to do manual work," after they came to school, they did not actively or consciously participate in labor or join the brigades for steeling. We felt that if things continued to develop in this way, there was a possibility for the cadres to take going to cadre schools as a matter of transit. This would change the "three roads" into a single road and would of course also run counter to the Party's three great styles of linking theory with reality, maintaining close contacts with the masses, and practicing criticism and self-criticism. Consequently, we organized the students to study again and again Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," and directive on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower level to do manual work." We also started mass discussions and deeply criticized Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and swindlers of their type who advocated the revisionist fallacies of "self-cultivation behind closed doors," and "eruption of revolution at the depth of the soul." We helped everybody to heighten their consciousness in following the "May 7" road, and in diligently integrating study with labor and joining the brigades, thus promoting changes in their thinking and the transformation of their world outlook.

In the past few years, in the course of adhering to the "three roads" we also paid special attention to organizing in conjunction with realities the students to review the series of important directives issued by Chairman Mao in the great proletarian cultural revolution, to sum up their own positive and negative experiences in the two-line struggle, and to solve ideologically the question of the "three correct attitudes"--the correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution, the correct attitude toward the masses, and the correct attitude toward oneself with relatively good results.

In the past few years, in order to help the cadres correctly orient the relationship between the individual and the masses, and establish the thought of capable of serving at the higher or lower level and of leading the life of an "official" or of the common people, we paid attention to firmly grasping these two key links of performing labor in school

and joining the brigades for steeling and guiding the students to make use of all kinds of opportunities to draw close to and identify themselves with the workers and peasants through labor, and to humbly receive re-education from them, so that the students could profoundly understand the great truth that "the masses are the real heroes." In order to solve the problems in this direction, we at all times looked upon the elimination of the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as "superior officials and inferior people" as important topics that ought to be grasped, and linked this up with such reactionary fallacies as Liu Shao-ch'i's "joining the Party to become an official" and Lin Piao's "unemployment in disguise." We penetratingly conducted revolutionary mass criticism to enable everybody to realize that the reactionary fallacies of "joining the Party to become officials" and "unemployment in disguise" are reprints of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as, "Those who labor with their minds govern others and those who labor with their strength are governed by others; those who are governed feed others, those who govern are fed by others." As long as this pernicious influence is not eliminated, there is a danger for our cadres to become revisionists. Through this kind of education, many cadres have gradually embraced the thought that they are capable of serving at the higher or lower level, and of leading the life of an "official" or of the common people, and an ordinary laborer.

Insist on Revolutionizing the Party Committee Through Struggle

In order to run well a "May 7" cadre school, the revolutionization of the Party committee itself is very important. Therefore, in the course of operating the school, we first insisted on seriously reading and studying, especially Chairman Mao's directives on cadres education such as his "May 7 Directive," and directive on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower level to do manual work." We constantly studied again and again, gradually deepened our understanding, and incessantly compared and sum up our work. We clearly understood the great importance of the proper operation of "May 7" cadre schools to the opposition and prevention of revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strengthened our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's line in cadres education. In the past few years, we relied on this powerful ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to smash the subversive activities of the class enemies, to overcome the harassment of the Right-deviation trend of thought, to resist encroachment by old ideas, and to rectify shortcomings and mistakes in work, so that the cadre school could keep on advancing along the direction charted by Chairman Mao in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

Next, we firmly adhered to the mass line, and relied on the entire teaching staff and students to joinly operate well the cadre school. We constantly adopted the method of rectification with open doors. We humbly listened to the opinions of the masses, penetratingly revealed contradictions in work, and summed up experience and lessons, so that our work could take a less tortuous path. We relied on the masses to work as a team and solved problems in the operation of the school.

Thirdly, we insisted on launching active ideological struggles within the Party committee. In every rectification campaign, in association with the reality of work in the cadre school, our Party committee solemnly initiated criticisms and self-criticisms, and waged active ideological struggle. It insisted on revolution and opposed retrogression. It adhered to the correct orientation, and overcame the erroneous tendencies. In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we first joined forces with the comrades throughout the school in vigorously criticizing Lin Piao for imitating Confucius in adopting the counter-revolutionary political program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and thoroughly criticizing Lin Piao's criminal act in attacking the "May 7" road. On this foundation, in association with the reflection of the revisionist trend of thought in the cadre school, we applied the method of criticism and self-criticism, initially summed up the experience and lessons drawn from the revolutionization of the Party committee itself since the establishment of the school, and further strengthened our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's line in cadre education.

At present, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao is deepening. We must first of all grasp well this matter of prime importance, deeply criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary crime in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and his revisionist line, deeply criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which are the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline, and operate better the "May 7" cadres school.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Woman College Graduate Takes Root in North China Countryside

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 30, 1974)

from all over china workers, peasants and soldiers have sent letters of encouragement to pai chi-hsien, a woman college graduate, since the "people's daily" published in february her open letter criticizing those who ridiculed her for marrying an ordinary peasant.

these letters ardently praised pai chi-hsien's revolutionary spirit of daring to break with old ideas and supported her action, which they said testified to her love for the countryside. many young intellectuals pledged themselves to learn from her by taking root in the rural areas.

in her open letter, pai chi-hsien said that it is most glorious for young people who have revolutionary ideals to integrate with workers and peasants. she refuted those who said there would be no future to stay in the villages.

"what is future?" she asked. "to the bourgeoisie, it means fame and fortune. to the revolutionary youth, it is to build a new socialist countryside and struggle for the realization of communism."

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, pai chi-hsien joined the poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youth of her brigade in the yentsun commune, hopei province, in condemning lin piao's criminal attempt to restore capitalism by following the confucian precept of "self-restraint and return to the rites".

at a criticism meeting held by representatives of all commune members, she cited her own experience to refute the fallacies advocated by lin piao and confucius that looked down upon physical labour and the labouring people.

for thousands of years, pai chi-hsien said, the reactionary ruling classes had held the working people in contempt. they followed the confucian fallacy "those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed" and regarded learning as their private property.

"i am the daughter of a worker. i will not disappoint the party which has brought me up. i'll serve the people with all the knowledge i have acquired," she declared.

pai chi-hsien's revolutionary action set an example for the educated youth. in the hsiangkuochuang brigade,

where she now is, more than 30 junior and senior middle school graduates have vowed to dedicate their whole life to building the socialist new countryside.

a 1968 graduate from the hopei teachers university, pai chi-hsien came to settle in the hsiangkuochuang brigade in response to chairman mao's call: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

the peasants beat drums and gongs to greet pai chi-hsien and four other college graduates when the cart the brigade had sent carried them back.

the brigade party branch and poor and lower-middle peasants looked after them as their own children. veteran party members and old poor peasants told them the history of the struggle between the two classes and two lines in the village and their own family histories to help them mature politically.

pai chi-hsien learned how the local poor and lower-middle peasants had made important contributions to the revolution. in that village of some 200 households, scores of people laid down their lives fighting in the anti-japanese war and the war for the liberation of china.

pi chi-wu, a communist party member, was a beggar in the old society. he joined the communist-led eighth route army at the age of 19. after the liberation of china, he was assigned to work in the port city of tientsin. but he insisted on returning to his native village hsiangkuochuang to take up farming.

"life in the village is indeed harder than in the city. but hardship means nothing compared with the opportunity we are offered to build up the socialist new village with our own hands. the village needs you," pi chi-wu told the college graduates.

old stockman pi yu-chuan has tended cattle for the collective for over 20 years with meticulous care that commune members say he regards the cattle-shed as his own home. he told pai chi-hsien, "in the old society when i worked for the landlord, i was made to sweat and had to swallow my tears. now i am feeding cattle for the collective, i sweat, too, but i feel so happy."

the words and deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants educated pai chi-hsien deeply.

she worked hard alongside the commune members. when collecting manure in winter, she used a big basket and carried it on her back at a run. she set a strict demand on herself and never said she was tired.

"the sweat of labour," she said, "has helped wash away the decadent ideas of looking down upon physical labour that lingered in my mind. it has also brought the poor and lower-middle peasants and me closer together."

a young man of the brigade named pi chen-yuan enthusiastically taught pai chi-hsien to do farm work after her arrival. born in a lower-middle peasant's family, pi chen-yuan had only a few years' schooling. he loves chairman mao, the communist party and the collective and is skilled and energetic in farming. he and pai chi-hsien fell in love while working together. they got married on february 2, 1970.

some people with old ideas said that pai chi-hsien was foolish to marry a peasant. but the poor and lower-middle peasants regarded the marriage as a revolutionary action and praised her as a good girl brought up by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

pai chi-hsien was assigned to teach in a middle school of the commune in 1971. together with the students, she repeatedly studied "the orientation of the youth movement" by chairman mao and criticized the old ideas of the exploiting classes advocated by liu shao-chi and lin piao, such as confucius' precept "he who excels in learning can be an official".

she often takes the students to do farm work and visit poor peasants. she also invites veteran party members and old poor peasants to relate their family and village histories to the students. all this is intended to cultivate among the students a warm love for the rural areas so that they will help build the socialist new countryside whole-heartedly with the knowledge they are acquiring.

STORY TELLING

Revolutionary Story-Telling on Shanghai's Outskirts Helps Promote Criticism of Lin Piao, Confucius

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 29, 1974)

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, story-tellers on shanghai's outskirts tell revolutionary stories to praise new socialist things and criticize lin piao for trying to restore capitalism through the use of the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites". this has brought into play the fighting role of revolutionary stories.

story-telling is a traditional art form popular in china and occupies an important position in spare-time cultural life in the countryside. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, people's communes and production brigades and teams in chinshan and a few other counties around shanghai have carried out revolutionary story-telling activities.

a story-telling group composed of a dozen people in a brigade of the fengwei commune in chinshan county has written more than 100 revolutionary stories in the past few years. in addition, they have written and revised 13 revolutionary stories in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. these stories praise educated young people settling in the countryside, workers, peasants and soldiers studying in college, barefoot doctors, new women cadres and other new revolutionary things. they also criticize such reactionary fallacies advocated by lin piao and confucius as "restrain oneself and return to the rites", "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" and "he who excels in learning can be an official."

chang keng-sheng, a primary school teacher in the chienwei commune of chinshan county, was indignant at the attacks by lin piao and company on the cultural revolution and their slanders on new socialist things. working in cooperation with another teacher, he wrote a revolutionary story on the two-line struggle in education. the story, based on management of schools by the poor and lower-middle peasants, praises new things that have emerged in the proletarian revolution in education and criticizes the revisionist line. recommended by the county cultural centre, the story has been popularized by story-tellers throughout the county and won wide acclaim from local peasants and revolutionary teachers and students.

the story-tellers of the hsinchuang commune have solicited the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and improved the quality of their stories.

they have written more than 40 stories related to the criticism of lin piao and confucius.

the story-tellers on shanghai's outskirts tell stories with warm feeling and in vivid expressions. nineteen-year-old shen fei-lung, a middle school graduate now doing farming in her home village, is popular for the stories she tells, including "tear up the sinister restorationist flag", "the careerist instructs his son to revere confucius and study confucian classics" and two others on the criticism of lin piao and confucius. she performs in the fields, on threshing grounds and in evening political schools and commune-run workshops and has drawn an audience of 8,000. she has improved her story-telling skill in accordance with suggestions from the audience.

tang hsiu-fang, a mother of two, is vice-chairman of a brigade women's association in the fengwei commune in chinshan county. despite a lot of household chores to attend to, she studies hard and is now able to tell over 30 revolutionary stories proficiently. once, she told the story "reunion of mother and daughter" at a home for the aged in a neighbouring commune. she contrasted the old and the new society through a story of the post-liberation reunion of a mother and her daughter who were driven apart by poverty before liberation. the eight old people there were deeply moved. old poor peasant chen ah-pao said: "what a world of difference between the old and the new society. how many mothers and daughters were separated in the vicious old society. lin piao attempted to restore capitalism and plunge us poor and lower-middle peasants into the abyss of suffering again. we'll never allow this to happen."

party organizations at various levels have attached great importance to training story-tellers and giving play to their role in criticizing lin piao and confucius. many counties and communes have arranged for story-tellers and writers to sum up and exchange their experience. some counties have held festivals of revolutionary stories. nanhui county chose eight story-tellers from such a festival and sent them in two groups to tour communes and towns.

THEATRICAL TROUPES

Shanghai Theaters Tour Grassroots Units

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 30, 1974)

a group of artists from the opera theatre of shanghai was performing songs, dances and instrumental music on a makeshift stage made up of three lorries against a backdrop of surrounding hills in a miners' district in kiangsu province. though without the usual red velvet curtains or handsome stage props, the artists acted in all seriousness for an attentive audience of 2,000 miners. the miners were delighted to watch a famous city troupe perform right at the threshold of their homes.

the scene is typical of the 620 performances given over the past year by such groups from shanghai's leading theatres of peking opera, shanghai opera and other local operas and ballad singing as well as the philharmonic society during their tour of factories, mines, people's communes and army units. these groups have performed for a combined audience of 1,100,000.

the leading shanghai theatres started this practice during the great proletarian cultural revolution in which shanghai artists seriously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and made penetrating criticism of the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao with a view to the actual struggles in literature and art. the revolutionary literary and art workers have steadily heightened their consciousness in defending and carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they regularly go in separate groups to perform revolutionary operas, ballets and other theatrical items for workers, peasants and soldiers. workshops, fields, mountain tops and mine pits are their stages. they move easily from place to place, carrying with them simple luggage, musical instruments and some portable props. many people assure them: "you're certainly following the correct road."

the young actress li ping-shu goes with a group once or twice a month to factories and rural areas in addition to regular performance in the city proper. she plays the part of chiang shui-ying, secretary of a brigade party branch and heroine of the model revolutionary peking opera "the song of the dragon river". she graduated from the municipal opera school in 1961. while preparing for the part of this heroine, the actress went to rural areas on five occasions and lived in the homes of poor and lower-middle peasants and joined them in farm work and fought side by side with them in class struggle. she strove hard to learn from the lofty thinking and qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants. her acting enjoys popularity among the peasants. li ping-shu says: "we perform for the working people because we are

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. i'll dedicate myself to the proletarian revolution in literature and art all my life."

fiftythree-year-old actress hsiao wen-yen, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the shanghai people's huai opera theatre, once led a group to tour all the docks along the shanghai waterfront. she plays the party branch secretary fang hai-chen, the heroine in the huai opera "on the docks" adapted from the model revolutionary peking opera of the same name. with more than 40 years of stage experience, she has taken an active part in adapting model revolutionary peking operas for the huai opera. to improve her part in the opera "on the docks", she stays among dockers for a period every year. there she lives, studies and works with the dockers and canvasses their opinions about her performance. she has established profound friendship with them since she started the practice in 1970. she says: "i used to play in quite a number of poisonous operas about feudal talents and beauties when the stage was dominated by the revisionist line. the great proletarian cultural revolution has given me a new lease of life both politically and in art." dockers describe her as "full of revolutionary youthfulness".

soprano tang pi-yun, 20 years old, joined the first detachment of the shanghai opera theatre in march 1973. during a two-month tour, she learned and did every job as the occasion dictated, singing, dancing, acting or serving as a programme announcer. she made fast progress politically, ideologically and in art. "i learned more in two months than in two years in the opera theatre," she recalled. "i'll serve the workers, peasants and soldiers all my life and strive to be a reliable successor to the cause of the proletarian revolution in literature and art," she delcared.

COLLIERIES

North China Colliery Brings Gas Under Control

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 29, 1974)

"many of my pals lost their lives from explosions in this highly gaseous colliery back in the dark old days. since liberation, the party and state have paid close attention to miners' safety and helped us bring gas under control. we are now turning gas to good use."

this was stated by kang shuan-chu, a veteran at the no. 3 pit of the famous yangchuan colliery and a survivor of a tremendous underground gas explosion in 1942, in an interview with hsinhua.

yangchuan is one of the major anthracite producers in north china. in pre-liberation days, the colliery was in the hands of foreign imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries who worked it in a predatory way at the expense of the miners' lives. no ventilation facilities and safety devices were available in the pits and, therefore, gas explosions were common. the 1942 incident alone took a toll of 120 lives.

immediately after liberation, the communist party and the people's government laid down a policy giving priority to safety in mining. one-tenth of the state appropriations for this colliery over the past two decades and more has been spent on controlling gas and improving working conditions in general. the state coal industry departments have sent scientists and technicians here to study gas control with the miners.

the old pits have been thoroughly overhauled with powerful air-suctioning equipment installed in the shafts, and mechanical ventilators and mist-spraying and dust-absorbing facilities mounted in the work faces. these are assisted by well over 2,000 sets of instruments and meters for determining the density of gas and coal dust and checking up on the conditions of ventilation in the pits. mechanized ventilation now ensures the miners an adequate supply of fresh air in all shafts. a gas-collecting station, with suction mains leading to many pits, was built by the miners with state help during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

leading bodies at all levels, from the mining administration down to the pits, have special executives and technicians in charge of safety work. a well-knit system composed of professionals in ventilation and gas control has been formed to supervise safety precautions in the entire colliery.

the colliery has worked out a set of rules and regulations on safety in mining, and no new shaft can start operation unless

its ventilation and other technical facilities are up to the standards prescribed by the state. popular lectures on safety precautions and inspections of safety facilities are arranged from time to time, and the entire membership of the colliery is called upon to help with gas control and ensure safety in operation.

moreover, measures have been taken during the cultural revolution to make use of the great amount of gas for producing carbon black, formaldehyde and other chemicals. the present output of carbon black can in the main meet the needs of the rubber industry in shansi province to which yangchuan belongs. gas is also used for fuel in workers' homes.

over the past 20 years and more, the yangchuan colliery has had no gas incidents while its output has increased every year. output last year was 57.4 per cent higher than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started, and was dozens of times the pre-liberation figure.

GYMNASTICS

Gymnastics Popular Among Central China Peasant Children

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 30, 1974)

a team of junior gymnasts selected from among peasant boys and girls of seven rural people's communes has caught people's attention in gymnastics competitions held in central china's hupeh province in recent years.

in the 1972 provincial age group competition, members of the team carried away the championships in the girls' group a floor exercise and the girls' group b balance beam events. they finished second and third in team total for the girls' group a and group b events respectively, and won lesser places in 15 individual and overall events.

the team comes from the hsuku district of hsinchou county. gymnastics has a big following among the youngsters in the district with the steady expansion of farm production during the great proletarian cultural revolution. teams have been organized in the primary schools in 48 out of the 60 production brigades in the district. more than 1,200 boys and girls, aged from 6 to 15, take part in regular training after school. they can do four or five fairly difficult routines in general. some of the aspiring pupils have a number of difficult series to their

credit. ten of them can do back somersault with a 360 degree body twist. a dozen can do hand-somersault on the vaulting horse. more than 150 have learnt to perform side-wise and forward somersault free of support. six girls can do forward somersault on the balance beam.

this rural gymnastics programme among youngsters has had the energetic support of the party organizations at various levels in the district. the hsuku district party committee and the commune party committees encourage the youngsters to go in for gymnastics and other sports after school in accordance with what they like best. they provide each of the gymnastics teams with one or two coaches and money for buying sports gear. they also sponsor district-wide or commune-wide competitions on holidays so that the young gymnasts can exchange experience and learn from one another. all this helps popularize this sport in the district and raise its level as well.

the sporting youngsters do not lack support and encouragement from sports organizations and institutes of higher education either. enthusiastic help often comes from the hupeh provincial physical culture and sports committee and the wuhan physical culture institute.

many of the young gymnasts have kept training for years on end, never letting up in the dead of winter or in hot summer. there is no lacking of astounding fortitude and hard-working stubbornness among them. fifteen-year-old yu lien-ming used to practise a single routine at least one hundred times a day when she was taught some fairly difficult stunts on the beam. after several months of dogged training she is quite proficient in doing a series of routines coupled with a few highly difficult stunts on the beam. she captured first place in the group a floor exercise, balance beam and all-round events at a provincial junior gymnastics tournament last year.

nine-year-old lu chien-yi, a primary school pupil in the no. 1 production brigade of the hsuku people's commune, rises early every morning to do exercises. in order to develop his leg muscles, he practises hopping on one leg a dozen minutes at a stretch. he often does floor exercise and perform on the horizontal bar, the rings and the vaulting horse with graceful and precise movement to the delight of the commune members.

participation in gymnastics helps the youngsters cultivate their willpower as well as improve their physique. this in turn promotes their progress in studies. a general check-up made by the cultural and educational department last year gave the primary school pupils higher grades to varying extent compared with what was before gymnastics was popularized in the district.

SPORTS

Children's Sports Meet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1974)

a large-scale children's sports meet was held in the west city district of peking today to mark international children's day which falls on june 1. more than 1,700 kids between three and six staged a variety of physical exercises and competitions suitable for such youngsters.

the skies over peking were exceptionally clear after the rain overnight. the stadium where the meet took place was ablaze with red flags and colourful balloons. amidst a fanfare of lively music, the gaily dressed little sportsmen marched into the playground in precision formation, holding high red flags and striding forward in a forceful gait. thunderous applause from the packed stands greeted the kids as they shouted in rhythem "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", "friendship first, competition second" and "study well and make progress every day".

worked out on the basis of children's everyday fitness training activities, the 20-event programme included calisthenics of free-hand exercises and exercises with red flags, dumb-bells and garlands, relay races and contests in rope and rubber band skipping, trundling the hoop, tricycle racing and tug-of-war. while training the children in speed, stamina, dexterity and accuracy, these events also provided them with an ideological education. one of the relay races, for four-year-olds, used batons in the shape of a cylinder each carrying 300 grammes of sand. it was designed to reflect the revolutionary spirit in transforming nature of the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and to foster among the children a warm love for the collective and physical labour.

one of the most popular events with the young spectators today was the walking race by 14 three-year-olds each towing a toy truck laden with sacks of "tax grain". in the heat of the race, a kid tumbled and spilled the load of his truck. unruffled, he got up promptly, reloaded his truck and continued the race to enthusiastic cheers from the young spectators.

the sports meet, overflowing with a warm and lively atmosphere from beginning to end, reached a climax when over 20 children, clad in miniature uniform of the people's liberation army, unleashed a barrage of toy grenades amidst deafening ovations.

all the events at the meet were umpired by young pioneers from nearby primary schools who performed their duties in great earnest.

today's meet drew entrants from all the 200 and more kindergartens in the west city district. prior to it, similar sports meets were held in neighbourhoods and individual kindergartens.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Cycling Team Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

a chinese cycling team led by tsou pei-an left peking by plane today for a friendly visit to albania.

the team was seen off at the airport by feng teh-pao, responsible member of the chinese cycling association, and faik golemi, first secretary of the albanian embassy in china.

Chinese Film Shown at Film Reception Given by Albanian-Chinese Friendship Society

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 29, 1974)

the chinese colour feature film "fiery years" was warmly welcomed at a film reception in elbasan, albania, yesterday.

the reception was given jointly by the albanian-chinese friendship society and the general administration of the elbasan metallurgical combine.

present at the reception were vjollca kallajxhi, secretary of the elbasan district committee of the albanian party of labour; sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; other leading members of some departments concerned; and workers of the construction site of the metallurgical combine.

attending the reception also were counsellor han po of the chinese embassy and chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1974)

rodolfo traversi, deputy secretary of the state for sports and tourism, and felix domingo galimi, president of the sports confederation of argentina, who were at the head of the visiting argentine national men's youth basketball team, left here for home by air today after their friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; and chou cheng, a leading member of an organization; and e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy here.

while in peking, the argentine friends visited a factory, a people's commune, the peking physical culture institute, a sparetime sports school, the capital indoor stadium and the peking workers' indoor stadium. they also toured the great wall and other places of historical interest.

led by alfredo montan, the argentine national men's youth basketball team continues its visit in china.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Mr. Edward Heath in Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, May 30, 1974)

edward heath, former british prime minister and leader of the conservative party, and his entourage left sian for kunming by special plane this afternoon in the company of vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua. they were given a warm send-off at the airport by li jui-shan, chairman, and chang tse, ma hsi-sheng and chang pei-hsin, vice-chairmen, of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee; and sun chang-hsing, chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee.

this morning, accompanied by chairman li jui-shan and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, mr. heath and his party visited the sian people's enamel-ware plant built through self-reliance and hard work after liberation. beating drums and gongs, the workers expressed their warm

welcome to the distinguished british guests. ma hsueh-tang, leading member of the plant revolutionary committee, showed the guests various kinds of enamel-wares made by the plant.

mr. heath and the other british guests then visited the shensi provincial museum inside the city of sian that had been the capital of eleven dynasties in ancient china. the distinguished british guests viewed the "exhibition room on the history of the chou, chin, han, shui and tang dynasties" and the "stone carving exhibition room" as well as the forest of tablets. they also toured other places of historical interests.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Arrives in Kunming

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 30, 1974)

edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party, and his entourage arrived here from sian by special plane this afternoon in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by more than 2,000 people. among them were chairman chou hsing and vice-chairmen chen kang, huang chao-chi and tuan pao-chen of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee and li wei, chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee.

kunming airport today flew the national flags of china and britain and was bedecked with red banners. as mr. heath and the other distinguished british guests alighted from the plane, chairman chou hsing and other local leaders went up to shake hands with them. people of various nationalities dressed in colourful national costumes danced to gay music. other welcomers waved colourful bunting and flowers and beat drums and gongs to express their warm welcome to the distinguished guests from britain.

this evening, mr. heath was honoured at a banquet hosted by the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee. among those present were chairman chou hsing, vice-chairmen chen kang, huang chao-chi and tuan pao-chen, and vice-minister chiao kuan-hua.

chairman chou hsing and mr. heath proposed toasts at the banquet which was alive with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of china and britain.

on behalf of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee and the people of various nationalities of the province, chairman chou hsing extended warm welcome to mr. heath and the other distinguished british guests. he said: the chinese and the british peoples are friends. to oppose hegemonism is in the common interests of the two countries. mr. heath has consistently stood for unity in europe. we support unity in europe and hold that this is in the interests of the people of the west european countries. the superpowers are trying to dominate the world and issue orders to the other countries. this is impermissible and will never succeed. the people of various nationalities of the province, together with the people of other parts of china, are determined to stand by all countries and peoples subjected to superpower bullying and threat and make concerted efforts to combat hegemonism.

in his toast, mr. heath expressed his great pleasure to have come to kunming of yunnan province. referring to the current international situation, he said: we live in a world which is changing with great speed. chairman mao calls upon the people of china to resist hegemony. he is quite right. we must all resist any attempt by any power to dictate to the rest of the world. in europe we can best secure our own future by developing our unity. i know from my talk in peking with chairman mao, with premier chou en-lai and with other chinese leaders that in uniting europe we can rely on the understanding and friendship of the chinese government and people.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Government Maritime Navigation Delegation Leaves Peking for Bulgaria

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

a chinese government maritime navigation delegation left here by air today for sofia to sign a maritime navigation agreement between china and bulgaria.

the delegation is headed by chinese ambassador to bulgaria chao chin who is already in sofia. its deputy head is shao yi-li, deputy director of the bureau of water transport of the ministry of communications.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese President Sends Message of Sympathy
on Earthquake in Yunnan, Szechwan Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

ne win, president of the socialist republic of the union of burma and chairman of the council of state, expressed heartfelt sympathies on the earthquake in yunnan and szechwan provinces of china, in a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

"i am greatly distressed to learn about the loss of life and damage caused by the strong earthquake in yunnan and szechwan provinces. i extend to your excellencies and through you to the people of the affected areas heartfelt sympathies."

CHINA AND CHAD

Chadian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1974)

ngarta tombalbaye, president of the republic of chad, received and had a friendly talk with chinese ambassador wang jen-san at the presidential office in ndjamena on may 28, according to a report from the chadian capital.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Posters Exhibition Held in Copenhagen

(NCNA-English Stockholm, May 29, 1974)

a chinese posters exhibition was held in copenhagen from may 9 to 23 under the sponsorship of the denmark-china friendship association, according to a copenhagen report.

on display were more than 250 pieces of chinese posters and new year paintings for public information and education. about 8,000 people visited the exhibition.

at the opening ceremony for the exhibition, flemming mork, president of the denmark-china friendship association, noted that the posters on display reflect the chinese people's hard work in building socialism by their own efforts and the achievements they made. he expressed the belief that the exhibition will promote the understanding and friendship between the danish and chinese peoples. borge schmidt, mayor of copenhagen for cultural affairs, and chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang were present at the opening ceremony.

the exhibition will be held in other parts of denmark.

CHINA AND GREECE

Peking Men's Basketball Team on Visit to Belgium, Finland, Britain and Hellenic Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

the peking men's basketball team with chang ming-tseng as team leader and chang chi-hsiang as deputy leader left here by air today to tour belgium, finland, britain and the hellenic republic.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Gymnastic Team Leaves Iraq for Home

(NCNA-English Baghdad, May 29, 1974)

the chinese gymnastic team with wu hung-hsin as leader and sun kai-feng and li wan-fang as deputy leaders left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to iraq.

it was seen off at the airport by president of the iraqi gymnastic association abid alsalam, representative of the youth ministry kamil alzaubaie and other iraqi friends. chinese charge d'affaires ad interim wang pu-yun was also present.

the chinese team arrived here on may 21 as guest of the iraqi youth ministry. it gave performances in baghdad, basra and hilla to the warm welcome of the local people and sports world.

iraqi youth minister adnan ayoub sabri alizzi received all members of the team on may 22 and watched its performance on may 25.

three general directors of the ministry gave separate dinner parties in honour of the chinese team.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim wang pu-yun honoured the chinese gymnasts with a reception on may 25.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Establishment of Diplomatic Relation between China and Malaysia Welcomed in Southeast Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1974)

establishment of diplomatic relation between china and malaysia has been welcomed and supported by governments and officials of the southeast asian countries in recently issued statements.

francisco tatad, chief of the department of public information of the philippines, in an interview on may 21 said, "the normalization of relations between malaysia and china is an inspiring development to this region (southeast asia)." the philippines "is also making efforts in this direction", he stated.

charunphan isarangkun na ayuthaya, foreign minister of thailand, made a statement on may 20 welcoming the establishment of diplomatic relation between malaysia and china. thailand itself was also promoting friendly relations with china, he declared.

on the same day, the spokesman of thailand's foreign ministry said, "we hope that the establishment of diplomatic relation between china and malaysia will help promote understanding between thailand and china and accelerate the development of relation between the two countries."

in a statement on may 21, the foreign ministry of the government of singapore noted that the establishment of diplomatic relations between malaysia and the people's republic of china constitutes "an important step" and that this good development will not only bring benefits to south-east asia, but also "contribute to opening up the road to normalization of relations between singapore and the people's republic of china".

in a statement on may 20, indonesia's foreign ministry pointed out that indonesia was not surprised at malaysia's decision to establish diplomatic relations with china, as foreign ministers of various south east asian countries all agreed in principle on realizing the normalization of relations with china. as for the time when this would be brought about, it must be left for each government to decide, he said.

Prime Minister Razak Visits People's Commune and Palace Museum in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1974)

prime minister tun abdul razak and the other distinguished malaysian guests, in the company of hua kuo-feng, this morning visited the hunghsing people's commune on the outskirts of peking where they received a rousing welcome from leading cadres and other members of the commune.

since its establishment in 1958, this commune has increased production considerably by following the principle of taking grain as the key link and achieving an all-round development in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery. today it has sturdy herds and thriving orchards, and the wheat crop, now in the milking stage, is doing well.

lu chun-lin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, briefed the distinguished guests on the organization of the commune and its work of production and showed them around the commune's farm machine repair shop, dairy farm, stable and clinic. they also called at commune members' homes. at the request of the distinguished guests while inspecting a plot of wheat, the hosts described how wheat was sown and how the wheat field was to be managed.

this afternoon, prime minister razak and the other distinguished guests, accompanied by foreign minister chi peng-fei, visited the palace museum where they saw an exhibition on archaeological finds excavated during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Kathmandu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, May 29, 1974)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to nepal and for consultations about the signing of a new sino-nepalese trade agreement.

it was greeted at the airport by bhuban man singh, minister of state for industry and commerce, mani harsha jyoti, president of the nepal-china cultural association, and officials of the nepalese foreign ministry. tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal, was also present.

during its stopover in rangoon, the chinese delegation called on and had a friendly conversation with burmese trade minister u san win.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau Leaves Pakistan for Home

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, May 30, 1974)

the delegation of china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by yang kung-su left here for home today after a friendly visit to pakistan.

the delegation arrived here on may 23. during its stay in the country, the delegation on may 24 called on raja tridiv roy, pakistan minister of minorities affairs and tourism, and held a discussion with roedad khan, secretary of the ministry.

Chinese Border Trade Delegation Leaves Pakistan for Home

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, May 30, 1974)

a chinese border trade delegation left here for home today after a visit to pakistan.

the delegation is led by kao yen-hsien, director of the foreign trade bureau of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

it arrived here on may 20. during the visit, kao yen-hsien and iqlal hussain, leader of the pakistan delegation and resident and commissioner in gilgit and baltistan, held talks in gilgit and exchanged letters on the sino-pakistan border trade for the year of 1974.

a dinner was given by iqlal hussain in honour of the chinese delegation on may 24. speaking at the dinner, both iqlal hussain and kao yen-hsien expressed satisfaction over the growing border trade between china and pakistan. they hoped that with further development of friendship between the two countries, the sino-pakistan border trade would be expanded.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone National Football Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

the sierra leone national football team led by wallace johnson left peking for home by plane today after a friendly visit to china.

chao hsi-wu, leading member of the chinese football association, r.e.k. taylor-smith, ambassador of sierra leone to china and embassy officials saw the team off at the airport.

the guests had visited peking, tientsin, shanghai and kwangchow.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Shooting Team Leaves Shanghai for Home Via Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 29, 1974)

the singapore shooting team with koh bock thye as leader and fung lok nam as deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left by air this afternoon for home via kwangchow.

the team arrived here from peking on may 24 and was welcomed by leading members of the shanghai branch of the chinese marksmanship association and local marksmen. the local association gave a banquet in its honour.

the singapore shooting team had a friendly match with the shanghai team. in the four-event contest, the guest and host teams each won two team titles and two individual titles. marksmen of the two countries exchanged experience at the end of the contest.

li pin-shan, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and deputy political commissar of the shanghai garrison, and leading members of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation and other organizations saw the match, and met with koh bock thye and fung lok nam.

during its stay here, the singapore team visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories, people's communes, workers' new housing estates and a children's palace, and was warmly received by people there. the guests also made a sight-seeing tour of soochow.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Statement of the Spokesman of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1974)

statement by the spokesman of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

may 30, 1974

the ministry of foreign affairs of the u.s.s.r., in its so-called statement, which was reported by tass on may 23, 1974, hypocritically pretends that it wishes to improve sino-soviet relations, but is in fact shamelessly attempting to blackmail china.

under the unequal sino-russian treaty of peking, which was imposed on china by tsarist russia, the sino-soviet boundary line passes through the confluence of the heilung and the wusuli rivers, which is located at the city of khabarovsk (poli). it is china's inalienable right for chinese boats to navigate the main channel through the confluence of the two rivers. but the soviet union has brazenly described this 100-kilometre section of boundary rivers between china and the soviet union as her inland waters, and china's inland water-course the fuyuan stream as a boundary river between china and the soviet union. ever since 1966, moreover, the soviet union has been obstructing by force navigation of chinese boats through the confluence of the two rivers. the intent of the may 23 statement of the soviet foreign ministry is that china should first accept the soviet territorial claim involved before consideration can be given to the question of navigation of chinese civil boats along this section of boundary rivers. this is an unreasonable demand that the chinese side has repeatedly rejected and absolutely will not accept now.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Yang Chi Meets Tanzanian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and feted anthony h. rweyemamu, professor and head of political science of the university of dar es salaam, tanzania.

wang lien-lung, chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, was present on the occasions.

professor rweyemamu arrived in china on may 24 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. he visited universities, a factory and a rural people's commune in kwangchow and peking.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Scientists Delegation Leaves for Friendly Visits to European Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1974)

a chinese scientists delegation left here by air today for friendly visits to the federal republic of germany, switzerland and france. leader of the delegation is chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, and the deputy leader is chu yung-hsing, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese academy of sciences.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences and vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, and leading members of departments concerned including liu chung-yang, yueh chih-chien, kuo tsung-lin and pan chun.

also present on the occasion were the swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural; francis pianca, cultural counsellor of the swiss embassy here; heinrich rohreke, minister, and marianne lapper, cultural counsellor, of the embassy of the federal republic of germany; and fernand cornil, cultural counsellor of the french embassy.

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REVOLUTIONARY MODEL PLAYS

Everything for the Proper Molding of Proletarian Heroes

- in praise of the principle of creation based on "making three things prominent" in the revolutionary model plays

by

Wang Hsiao-chia (王晓家)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 24, 1974)

The basic task in creating socialist literature and art is to sculpture well figures of the proletarian heroes. In order to accomplish this task, it is necessary to uphold the principle for creating proletarian literature and art based on "making three things prominent" in the revolutionary model plays.

Literature and art serves the political line of a definite class. In history, the writers and artists of all classes use the ideal characters in their own works to pour out their class love and hatred, manifest their class stand, viewpoint, wishes and demands, advocate the political assertions and propgate the concept of morality and ethics of their own class, so as to serve the political line of their own class. In order to achieve this aim, they have also summed up correspondingly a set of principles and methods of creation, which can mold the typical images of their class.

"The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind." As soon as it mounts the stage, it takes on the appearance of the grave-digger of the bourgeoisie and takes the ultimate abolition of the system of exploitation and the liberation of the whole mankind as the responsibility of its class. In literature and art, the proletariat calls for manifesting

the proletarian world outlook and eulogizing the masses of the people as the makers of history through molding the ideal figures of its own class. In conformity with this, it is necessary for the proletariat to have its own principles and methods of creation. The principle of creation based on "making three things prominent" in the revolutionary model plays is the solely correct guiding principle of creation for properly molding the figures of proletarian heroes.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between the Negative and Positive Characters

In handling the relations between the negative and positive characters, the principle of creation based on "making three things prominent" can only make the negative characters serve as a contrast to bring out the positive characters. As Chairman Mao has pointed out, "It too portrays negative characters but this only serves as a contrast to bring out the brightness of the whole picture." Since literature and art is the tool for class struggle, whom it eulogizes or exposes is a question of stand and is also a major question of right and wrong bearing on which class it stands for. It is directly related to the political line of which class the literary and art works implement and serve.

Chairman Mao has pointed out, "All the dark forces harming the masses of the people must be exposed and all the revolutionary struggles of the masses of the people must be extolled; this is the fundamental task of revolutionary writers and artists." In the entire transition period of socialism, class contradictions are generally present and class struggle is inevitable. In the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, which is the struggle between ourselves and the enemy, the great political and ideological strength of the proletariat determines the law of the inevitable triumph of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and of socialism over capitalism. This requires literary and art works to properly sculpture colossal and perfect models of proletarian heroes and portray them in the typical environment of the acute conflict of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, so as to bring out the firm proletarian stand of the heroic figures, their proletarian party-spirited principles and their ideological radiance in embracing communism.

When handling the relations between the negative and positive characters, the revolutionary model plays persistently start from molding proletarian heroes and bring out the positive characters through contrasting them with the negative characters. However, the revolutionary model plays do not adopt the simple method of "using painted faces to indicate" the negative characters, but lay emphasis on exposing their class nature which looks tough but is weak and scared at heart. They have exposed the atrocious and decadent aspects as well as the stupid and cunning aspects of such characters and fully revealed that these characters are historically doomed to inevitable failure. Through the contrast provided by negative characters, the heroic characters are given ample room to display their prowess.

For example, in the revolutionary modern Peking opera called "Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy," when portraying the hero Yang Tzu-jung who

disguises himself, fights his way into the den of bandits and wages a struggle against the tough bandit called the Eagle, instead of playing up blatantly arrogant enemies, they are placed at a corner of the stage and portrayed as in a passive position of having been overwhelmed by the positive characters. On the other hand, the proletarian hero Yang Tzu-jung is placed in the central position on the stage. He is powerful, takes the initiative all the time and leads the enemies around by the nose, thus fully revealing the revolutionary courage, resourcefulness and noble spirit of the proletarian heroic figure who is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Again, in the revolutionary modern Peking opera called "The Red Lantern," no matter whether Li Yü-ho's struggle against Hatoyama at the banquet or his battle at the execution ground is portrayed, emphasis is laid on depicting his prevailing over the veteran fascist Hatoyama in spirit and disposition. Cunning and wicked Hatoyama uses the iron hand in the velvet glove in a vain attempt to make Li Yü-ho disclose the secret code. However, Li Yü-ho is red at heart and full of courage. Steady as Mount Tai, he fights against the enemy until the latter is terror-stricken and brought to plight of a crushing defeat. This fully reveals the righteous and unyielding revolutionary heroic spirit of a Communist Party member.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between the Positive Characters and the Heroic Figures

When handling the relations between the positive characters (including also the transformed characters) and heroic characters, the principle of creation based on "making three things prominent" provides the foothold for the proper molding of the figures of proletarian heroes. In order to provide the heroic figures with a positive background, it is also necessary to portray the characters who are being transformed as well as the developing heroes, such as Han Hsiao-ch'iang in "On the Docks," Li Chih-t'ien in "Ode to the Dragon River" and Lei Kang in "Azalea Mountain." In portraying the transformed characters and developing heroes, the revolutionary model plays stress a good grip on the key note of the characters--that is, their nature is good. This is basically different from the "theory of people in the middle"--which is actually for portraying the backward characters--as advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company. The proletariat also portrays the transformed characters or developing heroes on the stage because through the education of these characters by the Party, the great political, ideological and organizational strength of the proletariat is brought out to add brilliance to the proletarian heroic figures.

When the revolutionary model plays describe the process of transformation of the transformed characters, they often make use of the methods of enhancement at every level and sharp contrast to make prominent the heroic figures. For example, in the sixth scene, "The Soaring Aspiration," of "On the Docks," Ma Hung-liang, the old retired worker, tries to educate Han Hsiao-ch'iang at the Exhibition on Class Struggle. Because Han Hsiao-ch'iang shows no ideological awareness right away, Ma Hung-liang picks up the crossbar and is about to hit him. At this crucial moment, Fang Hai-chen appears on the scene. She stops Ma Hung-liang and conducts a serious

and thoughtful chat with Han Hsiao-ch'iang. With this method of contrast at every level, the script makes prominent the brilliance of Fang Han-chen's proletarian international ideology.

Again, in the eighth scene "Storm at the Gate" of the "Ode to the Dragon River," around the question of whether to raise the water level or to shut the gate and cut off water supply, there is unfolded between Uncle A-chian and Li Chih-t'ien a struggle between the two kinds of ideology for public and private interests and the two world outlooks. Before the dispute is settled, Li Chih-t'ien rushes toward the gate. At this crucial moment, Chiang Shui-ying leads the masses to the gate and checks Li Chih-t'ien's erroneous act. Through a full-length singing passage, she gives him a heart-stirring education and makes him understand clearly why one must take the whole situation of the revolution into consideration. The struggle between Uncle A-chien and Li Chih-t'ien here is for bringing out the communist style of Chiang Shui-ying through enhancement and contrast.

The reason why the revolutionary model plays do not reject the portrayal of transformed characters is that: as a member among the masses, the transformed character is basically good in nature. A proletarian revolutionary fighter has the responsibility of educating such characters and forging ahead together with them. The depiction of transformed characters in literary and art works is precisely for manifesting the role of the heroic figures in encouraging and educating them. We must uphold the principle of the Party spirit in the literature and art of the proletariat, criticize the "theory of people in the middle," draw clearly the dividing line between the depiction of transformed characters and the "theory of people in the middle" propagated by Chou Yang and company.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between the Other Heroic Figures and the Principal Heroic Figure

When handling the relations between the other heroic figures and the principal heroic figure, the principle of creation based on "making three things prominent" spares no efforts in bringing out the principal heroic figure. Under ordinary circumstances, there is more than one heroic figure in a play, but there can only be done principal heroic figure. This requires us to correctly handle the relations between the principal heroic figure and the other heroic figures and spare no efforts in making prominent the principal heroic figure. The reasons are:

1. "Of the two contradictory aspects, one must be principal and the other secondary. The principal aspect is the one playing the leading role in the contradiction. The nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction, the aspect which has gained the dominant position." In literary and art works, as far as the molding of characters is concerned, the principal heroic figure occupies the dominant position and determines the political tendency, which is the nature and main trend of things in such works. If the principal heroic figure is not properly molded, he cannot profoundly reflect the nature and main trend of things and thus cannot properly manifest the political content and concept of the main theme in such works.

2. How the principal heroic figure is molded bears directly on the ideological depth and political tendency of works. As Engels pointed out, "The principal characters are the representatives of certain classes and tendencies, and consequently are also the representatives of given ideologies of their time. Their motive arise not out of petty personal desires but are precisely obtained from the historical tide in which they find themselves." So, the main point of portrayal has to be concentrated on the principal heroic figures.

The experience in the practice of the creation of revolutionary model plays has proved that it is necessary to place the principal heroic figures in the center of the acute conflict of contradictions and bring out the role and strength of the principal heroic figures in mobilizing and resolving the contradictions, before the heroes can be manifested as coming from the masses and as typical representatives of the masses. Only this can bring out the proletarian ideals, aspirations and demands and fully develop the combat role of the literature and art of the proletariat. It is also precisely in this aspect that the revolutionary model plays have criticized the idealist concepts of history such as the theory of "innate genius" and "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company. In the course of creation, neither the method of disparaging the masses is used to make the heroic figures prominent nor are the heroic figures depicted as "supermen" divorced from the masses. Instead, the method of "making the boat rise with the water" is adopted, and a group of heroes is used to bring out the principal heroic figure by contrast, so as to portray the close class relations between the masses and heroes and to achieve the artistic results of "setting the moon in contrast with the clouds."

For example, when "Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy" describes Yang Tzu-jung going up the mountain to fight the tiger, it gives a concrete description to Yang Tzu-jung's great wisdom and courage in going alone to the tiger's cave, and describes the masses in the abstract to show that Yang Tzu-jung is not alone, but has the broad masses by his side, thus enabling the masses who are not on the scene to bring out the principal character through mental association. When the chief of staff Shao Chien-p'o draws up the combat plan, because the principal heroic figure Yang Tzu-jung is not present, the play makes a concrete description of Shao Chien-p'o but adopts the method of describing Yang Tzu-jung in the abstract. In this way, although the principal heroic figure is not present, Shao Chien-p'o's narration of his origin, heroic character and combat experience brings out very well the ideological origin and class foundation of the great wisdom and courage of the hero Yang Tzu-jung. The description of Shao Chien-p'o here is actually the method of portraying the hero in detail to make prominent Yang Tzu-jung.

In "Shachiapang" again, through depicting the relations of Kuo Chien-kuang with Sister A-ch'ing, Aunt Sha and the officers and men of the New Fourth Army, the relations between the army and the masses of the people, the relations between the army and the local Party organizations, and the relations between officers and men in the army, Aunt Sha's warm love for the young soldiers is used to bring out Kuo Chien-kuang's prestige among

the masses of the people, and the ingenuity and bravery of Sister A-ch'ing in the struggle underground is used to bring out the decisive role of Kuo Chien-kuang in insisting on armed struggle in Shachiapang. In the "raiding" battle, a "group of heroes with a leading hero" is molded with Kuo Chien-kuang as the center, so as to make the green leaves support the red flower and enable them to reflect each other and bring out Kuo Chien-kuang's lofty combat outlook. All these center on making prominent Kuo Chien-kuang's resourcefulness, his skill in making decisions, his ingenuity and courage, so as to make the principal hero majestic, colossal and deeply moving, like the main peak amidst a multitude of peaks.

From the above analysis, we can obtain the following insights: In order to uphold the proletarian principle of creation based on "making three things prominent," it is first necessary to correctly orient the interrelation between the negative characters and the positive characters and between the heroic characters and the principal heroic character. Otherwise, there will be "an equal share of prominence" with no differentiation between the principal and the subsidiary. The structure will then be loose and the relations between ourselves and the enemy may even be reversed.

Secondly, the confinement of the discussion to the matter at issue should be opposed. The characters should not move in a circle around an incident nor should they be confined to real people or true stories. From life to art, it is necessary to make use of dialectics to select, refine, concentrate and generalize the rich raw materials from life. In short, typification is necessary. It is necessary to arrange plots and develop conflicts around the principal heroic character, and to guard against the depiction of a process with minute details, the use of "promotional gimmick" and "complicated and strange stories" to win attention or the over-simple method of chasing after artistic results. It is necessary to start from bringing out the profound political content and render service to making prominent the heroic figures. Otherwise we would sink in the quagmire of the "theory of no conflict."

Thirdly, in order to properly mold the heroic figures, it is first necessary to love, understand and acquaint ourselves with the heroic figures. It is necessary to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, go deep into the midst of the heated life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and in the practice of creation, apply the materialist theory of reflection in thoroughly criticizing the "theory of innate genius," the "theory of inspiration" and other reactionary fallacies advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company. Only in this way can we properly apply the principle of creation based on "making three things prominent" and enthusiastically adopt a thousand and one ways to mold the models of proletarian heroes.

Let us advance along the correct orientation of making literature and art serve proletarian politics and socialism. In the creation of socialist literature and art let us persist in studying and applying the proletarian principle of creation based on "making three things prominent"

adopted by the revolutionary model plays, thoroughly criticize the various fallacies which negate the principle of creation based on "making three things prominent" and struggle hard for molding a greater number of colossal and perfect models of proletarian heroes.

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"May 7" CADRES SCHOOLS

Their Heads Held High, They Take Big Strides Along the Brilliant "May 7" Road

- notes on a forum of students of the "May 7" Cadres School of Tungch'eng ch'ü, Peking municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 7, 1974)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Today is the 8th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7" Directive.

The "May 7" cadres school is a new-type cadres school and is a socialist new thing that has emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution under the guiding light of the "May 7" Directive.

Recently, we went to the "May 7" cadres school of Tungch'eng ch'ü, Peking municipality, to call a forum there. The comrades participating in the forum associated their own revolutionary practice with an effort infervently singing the praises of such a socialist new thing as the "May 7" cadres school, penetratingly criticizing Lin Piao's malicious attack against the "May 7" cadres school and criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline advocated by Lin Piao.

For five years, a large number of cadres have come to this cadres school to study politics, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and take part in collective productive labor. They have raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and strengthened their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. This again shows that the operation of "May 7" cadres schools is an important measure for opposing and preventing revisionism and training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. The Party committees at various levels must strengthen leadership over the "May 7" cadres school and further run well the "May 7" cadres school.

*

We Must Persist in the Proper Operation of Cadres Schools of a New Type

by

Li Chung-ch'un (李仲春), secretary to the Party committee of the "May 7" Cadres School of Tungch'eng ch'ü, Peking municipality

At a time the 8th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7" Directive is being observed, as a worker of a "May 7" cadres school participating in a forum on such a socialist new thing as the "May 7" cadres school under the situation of the deepening of the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I feel unusually excited.

Our "May 7" cadres school of Tungch'eng ch'ü, Peking was founded in 1968. For five years, the whole ch'ü had over 4,000 cadres and cultural and educational and health workers sent to the "May 7" cadres school. Through leading a combat life in the cadres school, their thoughts and feelings and their spiritual outlook have undergone a definite change.

Tempered in the "May 7" cadres school, many old cadres have carried forward the fine style of fighting amidst hardship and maintaining close ties with the masses and manifested their revolutionary youth. Many young cadres have strengthened their proletarian thoughts and feelings and become more vigorous and alive. Many educated cadres have come to see the weaknesses and defects in themselves and are determined to follow the road of integration with workers and peasants. All of them share the feeling that they have raised to varying extents their consciousness in class struggle, two-line struggle and continuous revolution. The comrades who have gone to the "May 7" cadres school say, "When we are in the cadres school, we love it. When we are away from the cadres school, we miss it." Those comrades who have not gone to the cadres school before also look forward to attending it and express the hope for such a study an opportunity to study and temper themselves. This shows that the broad masses of cadres have such an affection for such a new type of cadres school as the "May 7" cadres school.

After getting tempered in the "May 7" cadres school, group after group of cadres have returned to their production posts. With a new outlook, they plunge into the battle for "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparations against war and are praised by the masses. The masses of many units say, "Cadres who have attended the cadres school are different from those who have not. Those who have attended the cadres school read well, labor well and mix with the masses well and have a good style of leading a hard and simple life. This is helpful toward the revolutionization of organs." The facts show that the "May 7" cadres school is run correctly and properly. It is a good form for implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cadres' education and carry out to the letter Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive.

Historical experience tells us that any revolutionary new thing is always frenziedly opposed by the decadent reactionary forces. Lin Piao maliciously attacked the sending of cadres to the "May 7" cadres school as "unemployment in disguise." This shows that he is a representative of the decadent reactionary forces. Lin Piao's so-called "unemployment in disguise" is an exact carbon copy of the Confucian and Mencian doctrine, "Those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others." In Lin Piao's eyes, since cadres could only "labor with their minds" and only "govern others," how could they work like the laborers "governed by others"? This was a decadent reactionary ideology over 2,000 years ago. The fact that Lin Piao still used it to attack the "May 7" cadres school over 2,000 years afterward today shows that Lin Piao's thinking is even more decadent and more reactionary!

As far as we Communist Party members and revolutionary cadres are concerned, the realization of communism is a revolutionary cause which we fight for all our life. It is for this revolutionary cause that we are at our work posts, and it is also for this revolutionary cause that we go to the "May 7" cadres school to study and temper ourselves so that after our return to our work posts we could carry out better socialist revolution and construction to realize the great communist cause.

We say that the "May 7" cadres school is a new socialist thing, a new-type cadres school, because it is new in that it makes penetrating criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline, and a thorough rupture with the traditional concepts of the exploiting classes. To persist in the proper operation of the "May 7" cadres school is also a political struggle and ideological struggle to enable Marxism to triumph over revisionism and the proletariat to triumph over the bourgeoisie in the ideological arena. In the current great campaign to criticize Lin and Confucius, on the question of attitude toward the "May 7" cadres schools, we also must persist in continuing the revolution and opposing restoration, persist in getting ahead and opposing retrogression and penetratingly criticize Lin Piao's malicious attack against the "May 7" cadres school.

As working personnel of the "May 7" cadres school, we shoulder the heavy responsibility of warmly supporting socialist new things and consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must apply a clearcut revolutionary stand and ebullient revolutionary enthusiasm to the resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7" Directive and must run still better the new-type cadres school--the "May 7" cadres school--and let the "May 7" cadres school train more and better cadres that firmly follow the "May 7" road and join the broad masses in forging ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

*

Shift Our Standpoint and Take the First Step

by

Sun Ching-hsiu (孙静修), vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Maternity Hospital of the 4th ch'ü of Tungch'eng, Peking municipality

As a medical worker, the question of whom to serve is a fundamental one. Due to the influence of revisionism on the health front and my long stay at the urban hospital, this question of for whom had not really been solved in my mind all the time, and my lack of profound proletarian feelings toward the laboring people was a salient expression in this respect. In my hospital work, what I constantly considered was how to "normalize" the hospital. I gave little thought to how to revolutionize the hospital. On the question of drawing up of rules and regulations, I also considered not the convenience of the patients but the convenience of the medical personnel. I remember that one day when we were about to leave, several female commune members came from the countryside far away for treatment. The doctor said, "No more patient today." I also felt that it was a matter of course for us to leave according to schedule, and I was not prepared to give them treatment. Later, after they implored me again and again, I reluctantly arranged for them to be treated by the doctor.

"After coming to the cadres school, we are touched to the soul everywhere." Early this year, after I came to the cadres school, I really had this feeling. In March, the school organized us to go to the countryside to join a production team. As soon as we came to the village, the landlady greeted us like her own kin and ushered us into her house which had been made neat and clean. At night, back from work, we always found the brick beds heated and the water kept warm, and were greeted with warmth, "You are true to Chairman Mao's words and are followers of the 'May 7' road. We welcome you from the bottom of our hearts!" The sincere class feeling of the poor and lower-middle peasants touched me very deeply ideologically. The thought of my cool and indifferent attitude toward the poor and lower-middle peasants while in hospital made me feel very ashamed.

During my stay with the team, I saw many admirable persons and admirable deeds that gave me a profound course of education. The old Party branch secretary of this brigade did everything with public interests in mind. Without first cultivating well the collectively owned fields, he never tended to his own private plot. Without first keeping the premises of the commune members in good repairs, he never effected repairs at his own house.

A poor old peasant woman joined the revolution in her teens. She stood on sentry and patrolled in support of the front. She took the lead in doing everything. Once, she was clapped in jail by the enemy. She doggedly stood her ground. After liberation, she acted as deputy director of an advanced cooperative and deputy village elder. Now, as she had grown old, she acted as an ordinary commune member seeking neither fame nor wealth. She

was single-mindedly devoted to the proper cultivation of the fields for the revolution. I thought of myself. More often than not I never did anything without personal gain and loss in mind. Compared with the poor and lower-middle peasants, I was really far behind. Only at this time did I have a more sympathetic understanding of the great teaching made by Chairman Mao long ago, "Without the poor peasants, there would be no revolution." I was filled with greater revolutionary indignation against Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy that slandered the laboring people as knowing only "kung-hsi-fa-ts'ai (congratulations and be prosperous): and concerning themselves with only "oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and firewood." I felt deep in my heart: If a medical worker does not serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly, then he is not doing his duties; if a Communist forgets the interests of the workers, peasants and soldiers, then it is rebellion.

With a change in my thoughts and feelings, I also assumed a different attitude toward the poor and lower-middle peasants. One day, a poor old peasant woman's daughter-in-law was in labor. She hastily came to me for help. At that time, I thought I had neither equipment nor the proper tools. What was to be done if it were a difficult childbirth? But when I thought of the towering image of the poor and lower-middle peasants fighting heaven and earth and devoting themselves single-mindedly to public interests, I overcame my selfish thinking and immediately went over to help with the delivery. It was a first birth. The woman in labor was drenched in sweat and was in a state of great anxiety. Due to premature exertion of herself, the uterine contraction had slackened. If she was left to herself, there was the risk of the baby to get suffocated. I taught the woman in labor how to exert herself and at the same time, used a cloth belt for an abdomen belt in applying pressure. The baby was at last safely delivered. The whole family was elated. I also felt very happy because I felt that this was a new step taken in after the shifting of my standpoint.

Chairman Mao taught us,"Intellectuals must be integrated with the masses and must serve the masses. This called for a process of mutual understanding." Through tempering myself in a production team while I was in the cadres school, I accelerated this process of understanding. If I did not come to the cadres school, how could I have reaped such a harvest? Lin Piao maliciously attacked such a new socialist thing as the "May 7" cadres school. This fully exposed his counter-revolutionary hideous features. Hereafter, I must more firmly follow the "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao and apply practical action to the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. I must shift my standpoint better, transform my world outlook and give my all to the proper handling of the revolution in health work.

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The New Starting Point of Continuous Revolution

by

Wang Tien (王 佃), secretary to the Party branch of the Afforestation Team of the Urban Construction Bureau of Tungch'eng ch'ü, Peking municipality

A period of study and tempering in the "May 7" cadres school has made me initially understand that attending the "May 7" cadres school is a new starting point of my continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

During the years of liberation war, I joined the PLA. At that time, for the sake of toppling the Chiang bandit gang and liberating the whole of China, I feared neither hardship nor death as I followed Chairman Mao in fighting amidst hardship and making revolution. After victory, I entered the big city. I took up basic-level leadership work. Due to lack of a consciousness in continuous revolution, I relaxed my ideological transformation. Gradually I became more the bureaucratic and apathetic. My revolutionary enthusiasm cooled off. This time, tempered in the "May 7" cadres school, I was without exception emotionally touched in the course of reading and study, in the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius or in the course of participating in productive labor. Especially because I recently went to the countryside to join a production team, I had taught an unforgettable lesson by the poor and lower-middle peasants in continuing the revolution.

The moment I came to the village, I was warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Poor peasant Oldster Li said, "You people have come to join the production team. I show my approval with both hands raised. It is Chairman Mao's 'May 7' Directive that has linked us together!" Hearing this, I felt like having returned to the old revolutionary base during those war years. At that time, the worker-peasant soldiers and the poor and lower-middle peasants were as close as those of the same family! Today, the rural features have undergone world-shaking changes. But the profound proletarian feelings shown to the revolutionary cadres by the poor and lower-middle peasants have not changed in the least. On my part, ever since my going to the city, I had drawn increasingly away from the poor and lower-middle peasants. My feeling for them cooled down increasingly. This contrast made me see clearly the ideological gap in me.

The spirit of continuing the revolutionary shown by the poor and lower-middle peasants and the rural basic-level cadres is especially a source of great inspiration to me. Poor peasant Oldster Hsiao once participated in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and insisted on fighting a tunnel war in the countryside. After liberation, he devoted himself heart and soul to following the socialist road. Now he was a pig breeder in the pig farm of the production team. He told us seriously and thoughtfully, "Many of those fighters that once fought with me in those years had heroically laid down their lives for the revolution. Now the task

confronting us is to accomplish the unaccomplished wishes of the martyrs and continue the revolution! I am a Communist Party member, and abide by the arrangements of the Party all my life. When the Party tells me to feed pigs, I conscientiously devote myself to the proper raising of pigs." He also said, "If the enemy wants restoration and war, despite I am old, I certainly will take my rifle and fight the enemy in the battlefield!" I also found that the cadres of the brigade did not behave like "officials". In daytime, they joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting heaven and earth to wrest a high yield. At night, they called meetings to study work late into the night. They sought neither fame nor wealth and mixed with the masses as one. All this taught me a profound lesson.

Although the period of my stay with the production team was not long, through practicing "4-togethernesses" with the poor and lower-middle peasants, I had further discovered that my own proletarian feelings were not as profound as those of the poor and lower-middle peasants, that my awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continuous revolution was not so high as that of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and that my revolutionary drive was not as strong as that of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Now I studied once again Chairman Mao's teaching, "We Communist Party members aim not to be officials but to make revolution, I felt it unusually warm." I deeply realized that continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship is a glorious mission of Communist Party members. The "half-baked" revolutionary idea of "a boat moving to dock at the wharf and a car moving to stop at the station" was incompatible with the title of a Communist Party member. It was a manifestation of the impurity of Party spirit. Through study and tempering myself in the cadres school, I saw more clearly my way forward and my revolutionary enthusiasm became stronger. It was really a new starting point of my continuation of the revolution.

Lin Piao maliciously attacked the sending of cadres to the "May 7" cadres school as "unemployment in disguise" for no other purpose than to make us cadres act as overlords divorced from labor and from the masses and not as common laborers involved in labor and associated with the masses. This was to make us cadres stop on the revolutionary road at this point, quit continuing the revolution, and become so muddle-headed as to serve their tools for capitalist restoration. Consequently, we must firmly and unswervingly follow the "May 7" road, consciously transform the world outlook and forever regard ourselves as ordinary laborers. Only in this way can we be firm revolutionaries.

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Gaps Found Ideologically

by

Ch'eng Shen-sheng (程沈生)
Deputy Secretary to the Party Branch of the No. 1
Peking Middle School

Through studying and laboring in the "May 7" cadres school and especially through joining a production team in the countryside and criticizing

Lin Piao and Confucius together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, I have come further to understand that the laboring people are not only the makers of material wealth but also the main force in class struggle and two-line struggle.

Before I joined the production teams, I thought that with my cultural background and as a teacher of political lessons, I would not fall behind the poor and lower-middle peasants in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. As soon as we come to the village, the head of the political team of the production team told us that for the sake of making penetrating criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the noon and evening every day should be devoted to study and criticism. I thought that since the poor and lower-middle peasants had to work longer hours and harder than us and had to do housework back home, they surely could not show up in time for study. However, upon arriving at the study group, I found that my view was wrong. All the poor and lower-middle peasants had arrived in time.

Poor peasant Aunt Liu said, "To study is to make revolution. Lin Piao wanted restoration. We will never allow that. We must carry the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end." A CYL member had to drive a tractor as early as five o'clock in the morning to Ch'angp'ing to haul stone. He made two trips a day, and the round trip totaled over 400 li. At night, he participated in study and criticism just the same. I asked him, "Do you feel tired?" He said, "That's nothing, if I'm tired. If Lin Piao's plot for a comeback should come through, we laboring people of today would have no right to study." The poor and lower-middle peasants said that the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius was not just a matter of writing a few articles but a life-or-death class struggle and a matter of prime importance in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and guarding against capitalist restoration. How profound their statements were!

The criticism of Lin Piao's reactionary program for "subduing oneself and returning to propriety" must be associated with actual class struggle and two-line struggle. However, I was always hesitant and inactive. I dared not associtate criticism with the problem of the revisionist trend of thought on the educational front. Therefore, the critical article I wrote were unable to hit at the vulnerable spot and my criticism was not to the point, void of content, and weak and ineffectual. But I noticed that the poor and lower-middle peasants adopted a greatly different attitude. In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the deputy secretary of the Party branch put the word "daring" above all else and took the lead in associating the tendency toward "grabbing money, leaving the field uncultivated and deviating from the line" with criticism. Through criticism, they raised their consciousness. This year, the Party branch of the brigade adhered to the guideline of "taking agriculture as the main effort and making occupations support agriculture," and rapidly whipped up an upsurge in spring farming and production.

Knowledge comes from practice. Only through a period of study and tempering in the cadres school did I acquire some personal understanding of the workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

These things gave me a profound education. Back in the cadres school, I reviewed Chairman Mao's "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work." Chairman Mao pointed out, "Some people have read a few Marxist books and think themselves quite learned, but what they have read has not penetrated, has not struck root in their minds, so that they do not know how to use it, and their class feelings remain as of old. Others are very conceited and having learned some book-phrases, think themselves terrific and are very cocky; but whenever a storm blows up, they take a stand very different from that of the workers and the majority of the peasants. They waver while the latter stand firm, they equivocate while the latter are forthright." By contrast, this is precisely what my own manifestations in the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius look like. Hereafter, I am resolved to exert myself in the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, take an active part in the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, continue to learn humbly from the poor and lower-middle peasants, learn from the worker-peasant cadres of the cadres school, speed up the transformation of my world outlook and raise my consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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An Understanding About the Need of Transforming the World Outlook

by

Kao Chin-chü (高金菊)
member of the Revolutionary Committee of Red Peking Primary School

I am a primary school teacher. Before I came to the cadres school, I did not have a complete understanding of the assessment that the world outlook of the great majority of intellectuals was a bourgeois one. I thought that as I was a young teacher who diligently served the Party's educational cause under the leadership of the Party committee, how could I be basically bourgeois in my world outlook?

After I came to the cadres school, I plunged into the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. I made criticism on the school campus and did so together with the poor and lower-middle peasants when I joined a production team. Such an effort brought to light my bourgeois world outlook.

Of the students of our cadres school, many were revolutionary cadres drawn from among workers and peasants. They criticized Lin Piao's crime in imitating Confucius' "subduing oneself and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. They cited tearful family histories and talked vigorously on the harm of restoration to the laboring people. This made me feel that my indignation at Confucius' call for "returning to propriety" and Lin Piao's call for restoration was not as great and my hatred was not as deep as that of the comrades starting out as workers and peasants.

Later, I joined a production team in the countryside and criticized Lin Piao and Confucius along with the poor and lower-middle peasants. This touched me all the more. I began to understand why Lin Piao wanted to seek restoration and make the laboring people undergo another round of suffering. However, I did not understand very clearly when the poor and lower-middle peasants said at the criticism meeting that to undergo another round of suffering was even more terrible and tough. The Kuch'eng village in which we joined the production team was an old revolutionary base. In 1945, the Party here led the poor and lower-middle peasants to seek a reduction in rent and interest. A bully landlord of the village fled to the city of Shuni hsien to gather together the landlords and rich peasants. He led an "able-bodied team" to raid to the Kuch'eng village on many occasions to commit arson and robberies. They slaughtered our Party's underground communications personnel, the president of the women's national salvation society and other revolutionary comrades to carry out counter-revolutionary retaliation. After I learned this chapter of history when I came to the Kuch'eng village this time to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I began to understand why. The so-called restoration meant comeback of the toppled exploiting classes to practice class retaliation. They would suppress and slaughter the revolutionary people that had toppled them with enhanced madness and redoubled hatred. How could the revolutionary people avoid suffering all the more seriously?

What is world outlook? In the past, I did not give serious thought to this. Through participation in the practice of struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I understand that the world outlook is the question of standpoint or the question of attitude and is also the fundamental standpoint guiding people in understanding everything and treating everything. In the political and ideological struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, compared with the poor and lower-middle peasants and worker-peasant cadres, my proletarian standpoint is not so firm, my class feelings are not so profound, my ability to distinguish between love and hate is not so clearcut and my struggle is not so resolute. Did this not show that there was still something left to be desired in my world outlook?

When taking up collective productive labor, I had a similar feeling. During the spring sowing period, I leveled land together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Old aunts older than I kept busy loading and pushing the carts and seized the first opportunity to take up heavy tasks. But I was afraid of collapsing from fatigue. I occupied myself with either loading or pushing the cart and waited for the first opportunity to take a rest. Did this idea of shrinking from hardship and fatigue manifested during labor not show that there was something left to be desired in my world outlook?

Chairman Mao pointed out, "As far as the world outlook is concerned, at present, there are basically only two schools--the proletarian one and the bourgeois one." Since my world outlook is basically not a proletarian one, then it is basically a bourgeois one. Is this not very clear? My acquirement of a correct idea of my own world outlook is a big harvest reaped in my attending the cadres school and is also the beginning of a change in my world outlook. Hereafter, I must bear firmly in mind the problems found in my world outlook, exercise a tight grip on my own transformation, and do a bit more of work for the proletarian revolution in education.

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CHILDREN'S DAY

Gala Garden Party in Peking Celebrates International Children's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1974)

more than 50,000 children in the chinese capital held a grand garden party at the working people's palace of culture today to celebrate international children's day. the impressive, happy gathering vividly reflects the fact that the children in the capital are full of vigour and making progress every day under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

the working people's palace of culture was spruced up to look its splendid best today. at the entrance was a huge red screen which, surrounded with fresh flowers, bore the glittering inscription written by chairman mao reproduced in facsimile: "study well and make progress every day". eye-catching streamers hung in the park were inscribed with the slogans: "hail the tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "carry the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius through to the end exclamation" "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" the paths leading to the various centres of festivities glowed with red banners, colourful festoons, baskets of flowers and multi-coloured palace lanterns.

a great variety of activities took place at the party. junior sportsmen gave gymnastic and traditional chinese boxing performances and had mini-football matches on the sports grounds. films on model revolutionary operas and children's pictures shown at the movie house attracted a big crowd of young film-fans. in joyous mood, groups after groups of boys and girls joined in riddle guessing and a host of other games.

on the various newly-erected stages, groups of little red guards, astir with happiness, performed "present flowers to chairman mao", "i like peking's tien an men", "the upbringing of little red guards depends on the communist party" and other theatrical items in praise of the great leader chairman mao and the great communist party of china. little red guards and other school children also presented a programme of songs and dances, including "little red guards learning industrial work at a construction site", "i'll be a new peasant when i grow up", "little red-tasseled spears" and "battle-song of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius", to demonstrate their ardent love for labour and for the workers and peasants, their readiness to learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs, their fighting will to criticize the bourgeoisie and their determination to advance

along the road charted by chairman mao in his "may 7th directive".

as a group of children of taiwan compatriots in peking came to a centre of celebration, the younsters there warmly clapped their hands to welcome them to join in the festivities. the children sang the song "i like peking's tien an men" amidst applauses. they said: "we are convinced that taiwan shall be liberated one day. at that time the children in taiwan will be able to celebrate children's day as happily as we are today."

the working people's palace of culture today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese children and those in other parts of the world. children of dozens of countries from the five continents now residing in peking were guests in today's celebrations. chinese pupils of the peking fangtsaoti primary school had a get-together yesterday with their schoolmates from more than 30 countries and came with them to the palace this morning. hand in hand, they watched theatrical performances, played games and joined in singing: "from the four oceans and five continents, children of the world hand in hand, march forward in high spirits towards the rising sun."

workers' amateur troupes from local factories, mines and enterprises and a number of professional opera and acrobatic troupes in peking offered the children a rich programme in congratulation of their festival.

teachers and worker-peasant-soldier instructors for little red guards also joined them in their celebrations. liu chiu-chou, a veteran cadre who joined the red army when he was a child, also took part in the gala party with a bright red scarf round his neck. this little red guard instructor urged the children to follow the teachings of chairman mao and the party, carry forward the revolutionary spirit as shown in the verse "the red army fears not the trials of a distant march", do a good job of criticizing lin piao and confucius and of revolutionizing education and hand down from generation to generation till communism the revolutionary red flag dyed with the blood of fallen revolutionaries.

also taking part in the children's day celebrations were leading members of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the peking municipal trade union council, the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league, the peking municipal women's federation and the municipal bureaus of education, culture, physical culture and sports and other departments concerned. they extended festival greetings to the younsters.

similar celebrations were also held today or in the last few days in neighbourhoods, schools and children's palaces. the festivities included meetings, get-togethers, sports exhibitions by children, film shows, lantern slide shows, revolutionary story telling sessions and exhibitions of photos and paintings showing the difference in the life of children in the old and new society and the revolutionary traditions of the children's corps during the war years.

CHILD CARE

Veteran Pediatrician on Child Care in New China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1974)

"for an old man who has been a pediatrician for fifty years, it is joy for me to see how healthy the children of china are today and their bright smiles gladden my heart." 72-year-old chinese doctor chao hsin-po of the academy of traditional chinese medicine in peking was speaking his thoughts on the eve of june first, international children's day.

"in old china," he said, "at times of wars between the warlords and under the reactionary rule of the kuomintang, many working people were forced to sell or give away their children. many had to beg on the streets or work as child labourers under the lash of the capitalists to stave off hunger. when working people could not even sustain themselves, child care was out of the question. tuberculosis, measles, scarlet fever, toxic dysentery, encephalitis and all kinds parasitic diseases were rampant. large numbers died in infancy, those who survived were undernourished, thin, their blue veins showing. under the reactionary kuomintang rule, infantile mortality was two hundred per thousand.

"with liberation, the working people became masters of their country. in the last 24 years, socialist construction under the guidance of mao tsetung thought has achieved brilliant successes. since the founding of new china, children have been taken care of by the party and the state from the moment they come into the world.

"maternity and child care organizations have been set up all over the country. now there are children's hospitals and departments of pediatrics in all general hospitals staffed with a large number of pediatricians. all provinces, cities, autonomous regions and counties have set up organizations or assigned specially trained people to look after the health of mothers and children. there are

regulations protecting women workers in the factories. in peking, infantile mortality has dropped from 117.6 per thousand in 1949, the year of liberation, to 11.6 per thousand in 1973. the people's communes also have centres or special staff in charge of maternity and child care. there are more than one million "barefoot" doctors, one third of which are women, in production brigades all over china's countryside. they are playing an important role in improving the health of mothers and children.

chao hsin-po said: "children at different ages are given various kinds of preventive vaccinations, free of charge both in the cities and in the countryside. acute infectious and epidemic diseases have been brought under control. plague, cholera and smallpox have been eliminated."

"chinese medical workers have made great achievements in protecting children from measles, infantile paralysis, epidemic encephalitis, dysentery and other infectious diseases, pneumonia, kidney trouble and other recurrent and common ailments," he continued. "treatment for children who contract these diseases is very good."

he stressed the point that all this derived from the policy of combining traditional chinese and western medicine.

during the period 1960-1971, the peking children's hospital treated 1,276 cases of epidemic encephalitis, with a mortality rate of ten per cent of the total. in 1971 the mortality rate for cases of this kind was 6.1 per cent.

since 1961, the pediatrics department of the peking friendship hospital has treated 1,432 cases of pneumonia, including 664 listed as dangerous, with the method of combining traditional chinese and western medicine. during treatment, the medical workers used medicinal herbs instead of antibiotics with a 96 per cent total recovery.

when he was a boy, doctor chao hsin-po was apprenticed to a herbal medicine store. though still no more than a boy, he had to do hard work. after liberation, he began to work in the hsiyuan hospital at the academy of traditional chinese medicine.

chao hsin-po said: "the party offered me excellent opportunities to work and study. i have a happy life. once i went to chekiang and shansi provinces and took part in giving treatment in the countryside. at the same time, i got educated by the local poor and lower-middle peasants. i am now summing up my experience in using traditional chinese medicine to treat child patients. in this way, i can pass on my knowledge to young doctors. the communist party of china has given me a new lease of life and i want to do everything i can for the children so they can grow up healthy and strong."

LITTLE RED GUARDS

Peking Little Red Guards Active in Movement to Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1974)

peking's 700,000 little red guards among the school children are taking an active part in the criticism of lin piao and confucius and in the revolution in education. there are many criticism meetings and revolutionary big-character posters and wall newspapers in the primary schools.

little red guards eyed with one another to speak at a criticism meeting held by fourth graders in a primary school in the western district. when chiamina, little red guard of uighur nationality, cited the sufferings of her grandfather in the old society, the little red guards clenched their fists and shouted: "never forget the sufferings of the oppressed and exploited classes exclamation criticise 'restrain oneself and return to the rites' exclamation never allow capitalism to return exclamation"

little red guards in many schools have formed study groups of chairman mao's works. led by teachers, some have conducted social surveys in factories, communes and urban districts.

a group of little red guards from the yumin primary school called on an old poor peasant woman on the city's outskirts. when the children saw the scars on her leg and listened to her account of the sufferings of the labouring people in the old society, all felt a surge of wrath. after returning to school, they studied chairman mao's article "analysis of the classes in chinese society" and his teachings on class struggle under socialism. they came to recognize that by preaching the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites", lin piao served the interests of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and attempted to turn history back.

inspired by the movement to criticise lin piao and confucius, the little red guards have deepened the revolution in education. the struggle huang shuai, a 12-year-old girl at the chungkuantsun no. 1 primary school, waged against the revisionist line on education boosted the revolutionary spirit of the little red guards. they have risen to expose the diverse manifestations of the revisionist line on education and made suggestions on how to press the revolution in education forward.

in line with chairman mao's teaching that while their main task is to study, the students should also learn other things, the schools have arranged for the pupils to learn industrial and agricultural production. many little red guards take part in factory and farm work after school.

one day, when a few little red guards from the chungkuantsun no. 1 primary school were applying manure to a plot of land of a nearby commune, an unreformed rich peasant said to them: "who wanted you to do such a dirty and tiring job? go home exclamation" the little red guards at once retorted: "how can there be rich crops without manure? you are spreading the ill concepts advocated by lin piao and confucius of looking down upon productive labour." their remarks hit the nail on the head and the rich peasant slipped away in dismay. the production team leader praised the little red guards for this. through contact with workers and peasants, they have learned many things they could not have learned in the classroom.

helped by teachers, the little red guards carry out many extra-curricular activities that make for their ideological growth in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "in all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology."

the little red guards of the fifth grade in the hsiangerh primary school found that many of their schoolmates liked to read books after school. so they brought revolutionary novels, short stories and picture story books from their homes to the school and set up a small library.

every primary school now has groups organized by little red guards for extra-curricular activities. the yumin primary school has more than 20 such groups covering literature, painting, revolutionary stories, medical work, radio and haircut. members of the haircut groups give free service to their classmates.

SHANGHAI PORT

Shanghai Port Handles Record Volume of Cargo

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 31, 1974)

the shanghai port handled a greater volume of cargo in january-april than in the corresponding period of any previous year. the volume of imports and exports went up 15 per cent, compared with the same period of last year. the volumes of coal, iron and steel, timber and other major items showed considerable increases.

the shanghai port has steadily increased its cargo handling capacity since the beginning of the great

proletarian cultural revolution. it has since built or rebuilt 12 berths that can accommodate ships up to 10,000 tons deadweight and added over 30 per cent more cargo-handling machinery.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the shanghai dockers recalled the tremendous changes that had taken place during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they condemned lin piao's crimes in vilifying the cultural revolution, attempting to change the basic line and policies of the party and plotting to restore capitalism. they expressed their determination to consolidate and develop the victories of the cultural revolution by making new achievements in revolution and production.

to cope with the fast development of socialist construction and foreign trade, the shanghai port has undertaken to enlarge many of its docks this year. but construction work did not affect cargo handling. the workers of the yangshupu dock handled more cargo in the first four months of this year than in the same period of 1973 though four-fifths of its berths and warehouses had stopped operation and one-third of its personnel had been transferred to other jobs while the dock extension project was under way.

the dockers of the no. 5 working zone criticized the reactionary fallacies peddled by lin piao and confucius and worked with soaring enthusiasm. one day in late february when it was snowing a ship loaded with rolled steel sailed into the dock. according to normal practice, dockers do not work in such a weather. however, when the dockers learned that the ship was to leave for north china with chemical fertilizer, they defied the snowy weather and unloaded and loaded the ship so that it left that very night.

no. 9 working zone is one of shanghai's major docks handling imported and exported goods. it was repeatedly given the task to load complete sets of equipment bound for third world countries this year. the dockers fulfilled the task with flying colours as they knew that it was part of their international duty. they found ways to load the extraordinarily big, heavy and long machine parts. the dock in the first four months handled 26 per cent more imported and exported goods than in the same 1973 period.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the dockers criticized the fallacy "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" and the reactionary theory of innate genius and brought their wisdom and creativeness into full play. ten-ton shovels, electronic

weighing machines and huge machines to handle such bulk cargo as coal and grain were introduced through technical innovations.

leading cadres at various levels of the shanghai port administration often went to the docks and warehouses to study and work with the dockers.

TIBET

Tibet's Industry Grows Fast During Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 31, 1974)

industry has grown rapidly in the tibet autonomous region during the great proletarian cultural revolution. total industrial output value last year was 3.8 times that for 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

the tibet plateau now has several hundred small and medium-sized industrial enterprises covering metallurgical, coal, power, machine-building, chemical, building materials, textile and tanning industries. some 70 per cent of these were built during the cultural revolution.

in the present movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, workers, cadres and technicians of various nationalities in tibet speak glowingly of the tremendous changes on the industrial front during tne cultural revolution. they vehemently condemn the lin piao anti-party clique for its attacks on the cultural revolution and its criminal scheme to restore capitalism. at the same time, they refute such lies spread by dalai, ringleader of the reactionary tibetan serf-owners who fled the country in 1959, as saying that the cultural revolution has brought "calamities" to the people of tibetan nationality. they are determined to quicken the pace of construction to rebut the base slanders spread by the lin piao anti-party clique and dalai. tibet's gross industrial output for the first quarter of this year was 2.5 times that in the same 1973 period.

tibet, on china's southwest frontier, had virtually no modern industry except for a few backward handicraft shops under the reactionary, dark rule of the serf-owners before liberation. since liberation and particularly during the cultural revolution, the chinese communist party has guided the local people in industrial construction, and more than 20 provinces and municipalities have offered

aid in the form of technical force and equipment. the emancipated serfs, who are now masters of their own destiny, cherish a strong love for chairman mao and the communist party and dedicate themselves to building a new socialist tibet. the people of all nationalities have worked in close unity and earnestly carried out the principle of construction formulated by chairman mao, resulting in a fairly quick industrial development on the plateau. lhasa, linchin and chamdo have become new industrial cities. factories have gone up and mines been opened in loka, shigatse, nagchuka, ari and elsewhere. some people's communes have set up their own small industrial undertakings. the former serfs who were denied a single match in the past, can now enjoy locally produced woollen goods, knitting wool, woollen carpets, leather goods, farm machinery, cement, paper, soap and a host of other goods.

the cultural revolution has given full scope for the socialist enthusiasm of workers, cadres and technicians of various nationalities in tibet. they build new factories and mines while improving old ones. the tumenkela coal mine, which was started in 1959 with indigenous methods, is now worked by machine on a small scale. this first coal mine in tibet overfulfilled its quotas last year.

some 50,000 minority workers are maturing as industry develops. these former serfs and slaves study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought hard and their political consciousness has risen steadily. some 5,000 of them are now members of the communist party and over 3,000 are communist youth league members; some have been promoted to leading posts at various levels.

fiftyone young minority workers in the lhasa cement works hold leading positions at team, workshop and factory levels, and they account for half of the entire leading staff. rigdzin chhoedron, a woman worker in the workshop making pre-fabricated concrete parts, suffered bitterly in the old society. her father was killed by a manorial lord, and she missed her mother in vagrancy and was orphaned at the age of seven. she was emancipated and became a worker after the abolition of serfdom in 1959. she joined the communist party during the cultural revolution, and has been elected vice-chairman of the tibet autonomous regional trade union council and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the cement works.

TAIWAN

Twenty-Two Fishermen from Taiwan Province Rescued from Shipwrecks Leave Chekiang for Home

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 31, 1974)

twenty-two fishermen of taiwan province, crew members of the fishing boats "yingchou no. 2" and "tungtai no. 11" from keelung city, who had been rescued from shipwrecks, left chekiang province for taiwan yesterday.

the two fishing boats were sunk near the choushan islands, one on may 16 after striking hidden reefs in a fog and the other on may 19 due to leakage resulted from bad disrepair. the 22 fishermen were all rescued out of danger by people's liberation armymen and local fishermen shortly after they met the disaster. the local people's government made appropriate arrangements for them to return to taiwan province and reunite with their families at an early date, and provided them with daily necessities.

when seeing them off, the local people repeatedly expressed to them their sentiments and regards for their flesh-and-blood compatriots in taiwan.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1974)

a friendship visiting group from albania arrived here today. leader of the group is koco asllani, secretary of the party committee of gramsh region, and deputy leader kola stavri, vice-chairman of the executive committee of berat region.

the albanian guests were welcomed at the airport by cheng chih-ping, hsing jen-hsien and other leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

nikolla mitrushi, first secretary of the albanian embassy in china, was present.

Chinese and Albanian Women's Volleyball Teams Hold Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1974)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony here this evening in the capital indoor stadium to warmly welcome the albanian national athletic team and the albanian women's volleyball team of the tirana "dynamo" club on their friendly visit to china. the welcoming ceremony was followed by a friendly match between the albanian women's volleyball team and the shensi provincial women's volleyball team of china.

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, attended the welcoming ceremony and watched the friendly match. prior to the ceremony, the chinese vice-premier met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with n. sirinxhi, leader, and e. bgjo and g. bashari, deputy leaders, of the albanian national athletic team, and petrit arbana, leader, and liliana hasani, deputy leader, of the albanian women's volleyball team of the tirana "dynamo" club. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping also went down to the court to meet the athletes and volleyball players of albania and china and posed for photographs.

present at the meeting and the friendly match were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife. on hand were chuang tse-tung and yao hsiao-cheng, leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and ni chih-chin and wei ming, leading members of departments concerned.

a warm atmosphere of close unity and revolutionary friendship between the peoples and players of china and albania reigned the capital indoor stadium this evening. the 18,000 spectators gave a long ovation to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms from the land of mountain eagle, as the players of the two countries entered the playing court hand in hand.

the match this evening was very friendly. the albanian women players have developed an all-round skill, and they showed tenacity and dexterity in play. the chinese women players also showed many thrilling shots. their excellent skill and good sportsmanship drew repeated applause from the spectators.

arm in arm, the coaches and players of the two countries chatted amicably at the end of the match. the coach of the shensi provincial women's team lin chi-hsi said to his albanian counterpart: we have learned much from you through this evening's match. winning or losing is temporary while the friendship between the peoples of china and albania is unbreakable. the albanian coach krishnik tartari said: i'm very satisfied with the match and we too have learned a lot from you. the match deepened the militant friendship between us.

Chinese Embassy Staff in Albania Gets Together with Albanian Children

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 1, 1974)

personnel of the chinese embassy in albania had a get-together yesterday with pioneers of the "albanian-chinese friendship" section of the hasan vogli eight-year school, the "liu hu-lan" section of the migjeni primary school and the "lei feng" section of the emin duradu eight-year school to celebrate international children's day.

present on the occasion were representatives of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with the outside world and the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, and teachers from the three schools.

han po, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and naun bitri, inspector of the cultural and educational bureau under the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, spoke on the occasion.

at the gathering albanian pioneers sang albanian and chinese songs. "little soldier of the eighth route army" and two other chinese films were shown to entertain the young albanian friends.

New Chinese Feature Shown at Tirana Film Reception

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 31, 1974)

the chinese colour feature film "fiery years" was shown in the tirana palace today at a film reception held jointly by the albanian-chinese friendship society and the "new albania" film studio.

attending the reception were thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and hasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; and others.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the film was warmly welcomed by all those present at the reception.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Mr. Heath Visiting in Yunnan

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 31, 1974)

mr. edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party, and his entourage today made an excursion to the famous "stone forest" in the southwest china province of yunnan in the company of chen kang, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

located 120 kilometres southeast of kunming, the provincial capital, this picturesque area of more than

30,000 hectares studded with a multitude of stalagmites is one of china's gems of scenic beauty. various forms of erosion by water over millions of years carved the original limestone stratum here into a myriad of rocky pinnacles. hence the present name of "stone forest".

in high spirits, the distinguished british guests threaded their way through the "stone forest", stopping over on their way at the "lion pavilion", "rock screen peak" and "sword peak pond" to admire the magnificent view of the wondrous rocks. the chinese hosts and their british friends posed for souvenir pictures with the "stone forest" in the background.

back in kunming this evening, the distinguished british guests were entertained at a soiree arranged by the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee. mr. heath and his party, accompanied by chou hsing, chairman, and chen kang, huang chao-chi and tuan pao-chen, vice-chairmen, of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; li wei, chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee; and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, enjoyed a programme of songs and dances presented by local artists of tai, chingpo, wa, pai and other minority nationalities.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 1, 1974)

edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party, and his entourage arrived here from kunming by special plane this afternoon, in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

the distinguished british guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by chairman chao tzu-yang and vice-chairmen lin li-ming and liu chi-fa of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than 2,000 people.

kwangchow today was alive with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of china and britain. colourful bunting fluttered over the main streets of the city today. as mr. heath alighted from the plane at 4:30 p.m., chairman chao tzu-yang and other local leaders went over to warmly

shake hands with him. singing and dancing, the crowds extended a warm welcome to the distinguished british guests.

the british guests called at the lokang people's commune on the outskirts of kwangchow. in the commune's orchard where the pineapples were growing well and lichee trees heavily laden, mr. heath happily sampled a lichee which was just picked from the tree. the guests then inspected the rice fields and were shown around the commune's farm produce processing workshop, farm machinery repair shop and clinic. they also visited commune members' homes. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

this evening, the distinguished british guests were honoured at a banquet hosted by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. chairman chao tzu-yang and mr. heath proposed toasts at the banquet.

on behalf of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and people of the province, chairman chao tzu-yang extended a warm welcome to mr. heath and the other distinguished british guests. he said: mr. heath's current visit to china has enhanced the understanding and friendship between china and britain and between the peoples of the two countries. although we have different social systems, yet we have many points in common on important current international issues. he requested mr. heath to convey the kwangtung people's regards to the british people.

in his toast, mr. heath reviewed his current visit to china with satisfaction. he said: this visit has been an experience which i shall never forget. i have been greatly moved by the outstandingly warm welcome which my companions and i have received in every city which we have visited. mr. heath went on: i have been much impressed by the achievements of the chinese people since the birth of the people's republic -- their achievements in industry and agriculture, and their achievements in building on the rich cultural inheritance. it has also been a great privilege for me to hold talks with chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and other chinese leaders. i am convinced that my visit will provide a foundation for a further advance in the friendship between our two countries.

at the banquet, the chinese and british friends drank repeated toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the peoples of china and britain.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Leaves Kunming for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 1, 1974)

edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party, and his entourage left here by special plane this afternoon to tour kwangchow, in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

among those giving the distinguished guests a warm send-off at the airport were chairman chou hsing and vice-chairmen chen kang, huang chao-chi and tuan pao-chen of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and li wei, chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee.

this morning, mr. heath and the other distinguished british guests visited the yunnan institute for nationalities and were accorded a warm welcome by the worker-peasant-soldier students of various nationalities. the guests also went to visit the yunnan provincial industrial and transport exhibition and had a stroll in the tsuihu park.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Sokagakkai Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted today the japanese sokagakkai delegation with daisaku ikeda as its head and hisami yamasaki as its deputy head.

among the guests at the banquet were japanese friends kinkazu saionji and his wife now in peking.

attending the banquet were chang hsiang-shan, chao pu-chu, lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, hsing jen-hsien and ching pu-chun.

president liao cheng-chih spoke at the banquet permeated with a friendly atmosphere. he said: the friendship between the peoples of china and japan has a solid and broad foundation and it is a historical trend that no force whatsoever can stop. the further development of sino-

japanese friendship and of the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between them is not only in conformity with the common interests of the peoples of china and japan but also favourable to peace in asia and the rest of the world. he expressed appreciation and admiration for the positive proposal made by mr. daisaku ikeda long ago to develop the friendly relations between the two countries.

daisaku ikeda said in his speech that the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china and the signing of the japan-china aviation transport agreement would undoubtedly bring the chinese and japanese people closer in their friendly sentiments. through the gate which had already been thrown open, the two peoples would expand their friendly exchanges to deepen their mutual understanding and friendship. he expressed his determination to work for a solid japan-china friendship that would go down from generation to generation.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening for a friendly visit to china as guests of the china-japan friendship association.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Japanese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1974)

peking press circles gave a banquet in the international club here this evening to warmly welcome the japanese journalists' friendship delegation. leader of the delegation is shizuma kai, deputy leaders are shigeo sato and eiichi suga and secretary-general is kunisuke iioka.

among the guests were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association; ichihei sugiyama, japanese member of the secretariat of the association; and japanese correspondents in peking.

leading members of peking press circles and departments concerned chu mu-chih, chen chun, teng kang, chang chen-tung, yen hung-liang, chang chang-hai, liu ching-fang, tien chia-nung and hsu tun-hsin happily met and had a cordial conversation with the japanese friends.

in their speeches at the banquet, chu mu-chih and shizuma kai expressed the hope that the journalists of china and japan would strengthen their unity in a joint effort to promote the friendship between the two countries.

the japanese delegation arrived here yesterday evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of peking press circles.

Japan-China Calligraphy Exchange Exhibition Opens in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 1, 1974)

a japan-china calligraphy exchange exhibition opened here yesterday.

the exhibition was organized by the mainichi shimbun, with the assistance of the japan-china cultural exchange association and the all-japan calligraphers association.

on display are 56 works of calligraphy which were presented by chinese calligraphers to a japanese calligraphers delegation during its visit to china last november. other exhibits include 13 works by japanese calligraphers and photos taken by the japanese calligraphers delegation in china.

attending the opening ceremony of the exhibition were umekichi nakamura, director-general of the all-japan calligraphers association and minister of justice; aiichire fujiyama, dietman of the liberal democratic party; kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; ekizo akatsu, vice-chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); mitsuharu yamamoto, chairman of mainichi shimbun; and famous japanese calligraphers.

diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present on invitation.

the exhibition will remain open here till june 5 and will then be held in kita kyushu, kyoto and other places.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Joint Communique of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Malaysia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1974)

at the invitation of his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, his excellency tun abdul razak bin datuk hussein, prime minister of malaysia, visited the people's republic of china from may 28 to june 2, 1974. his excellency prime minister tun abdul razak was accompanied by representatives of political parties in the government and government officials.

during his visit, prime minister tun abdul razak called on chairman mao tsetung and conveyed to him the best wishes of the malaysian government. they had a friendly and frank talk.

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and prime minister tun abdul razak had wide-ranging talks on various subject matters of bilateral, regional and international nature. these talks were held in a frank and friendly atmosphere. the two prime ministers agree that in recent years the situation in asia has undergone deep changes favourable to the people of all countries. it is in conformity with the interests of the peoples of china and malaysia to normalize the relations between the two countries. to this end, the two prime ministers have decided to announce the normalization of relations between their two countries by issuing this joint communique.

1. the government of the people's republic of china and the government of malaysia, with a view to promoting the traditional friendship of the two peoples, have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations as from the date this communique is published.

2. the two governments hold that although the social systems of the people's republic of china and malaysia are different, this should not constitute an obstacle to the two governments and peoples in establishing and developing peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. the two governments consider all foreign aggression, interference,control and subversion to be impermissible. they hold that the social system of a country should only be chosen and decided by its own people. they are opposed to any attempt by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony or create spheres of influence in any part of the world.

3. the government of malaysia recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china, and acknowledges the position of the chinese government that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the malaysian government decides to close down its consulate in taipei.

4. the government of the people's republic of china recognizes the government of malaysia and respects the independence and sovereignty of malaysia.

5. the government of the people's republic of china takes note of the fact that malaysia is a multi-racial country with peoples of malay, chinese and other ethnic origins. both the government of the people's republic of china and the government of malaysia declare that they do not recognize

dual nationality. proceeding from this principle, the chinese government considers anyone of chinese origin who has taken up of his own will or acquired malaysian nationality as automatically forfeiting chinese nationality. as for those residents who retain chinese nationality of their own will, the chinese government, acting in accordance with its consistent policy, will enjoin them to abide by the law of the government of malaysia, respect the customs and habits of the people there and live in amity with them. and their proper rights and interests will be protected by the government of china and respected by the government of malaysia.

6. premier chou en-lai and prime minister tun abdul razak agree that the two governments, in conformity with international practice, will provide each other with all necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of the functions of embassies in their respective capitals, and that ambassadors will be exchanged as soon as practicable.

(signed)

chou en-lai

premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

(signed)

tun abdul razak bin
datuk hussein

prime minister
of malaysia.-

peking, may 31, 1974

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Malaysia Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1974)

the joint communique of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of malaysia was signed in peking this evening.

it announces that the government of the people's republic of china and the government of malaysia, with a view to promoting the traditional friendship of the two peoples, have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations as from the date this communique is published.

the joint communique was signed by chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and tun abdul razak bin datuk hussein, prime minister of malaysia, on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion on the malaysian side were members of prime minister razak's entourage: amar, mohar, zaiton ibrahim, chen wing sum, rahmat, wong seng chow, mustaffa jabar, pang tet tshung, sim kheng hong, ong boon seong, khong kok yat, zulkifli, nahappan, ismail, noor tahir, thong yaw hong, shahriman, zakaria and haniff.

present on the chinese side were chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, ngapo ngawang jigme, chi peng-fei, li chiang, han nien-lung, huang hua, wang hai-jung, lu wei-chao, cheng jui-sheng, chu chuan-hsien and chang lien.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Prime Minister Razak Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak held talks in a friendly atmosphere here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the malaysian side were mohar, zaiton ibrahim, zakaria, zain azraai, nordin, khor eng hee and obaidellah.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, huang hua, lu wei-chao, cheng jui-sheng, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih, chang lien and chao ching-tien.

Prime Minister Razak Tours Great Wall, Ming Tomb

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1974)

malaysian prime minister razak and the other distinguished guests from malaysia this morning toured the great wall and a ming tomb in the company of ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the malaysian prime minister's entourage also visited the capital iron and steel company and an art handicrafts exhibition here in the last few days.

Prime Minister Razak Gives Grand Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1974)

malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak gave a grand return banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

chinese leaders li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme and foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of foreign trade li chiang and vice minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang were among the guests present on the occasion.

the national flags of china and malaysia were hung side by side in the banquet hall, and the banquet, which was overflowing with a friendly atmosphere, was addressed by prime minister razak and vice-premier li hsien-nien.

prime minister razak said in his speech: "since our arrival in peking, i have had discussions with leaders of your government particularly chairman mao and premier chou in a spirit of sincerity and frankness and we have been warmly welcomed wherever we went during our stay here. i am, therefore, confident that we have made significant breaches in these barriers of mind and spirit, which have for some decades kept us apart." "the process of knowing and understanding each other better and better, will, of course, take time. this is not a matter for surprise or even regret. what is important is that we should move on. let us begin now to lay, stone by careful stone, the foundations of enduring and fruitful friendship between our two countries and peoples."

he said, "in my discussion with premier chou and vice-premier li, i have found much cause for satisfaction." "the better understanding that i believe we have both thus derived, will contribute to the development of sound relations between our two countries."

speaking of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the governments of malaysia and china, prime minister razak stated: "no act can speak more eloquently of the satisfactory progress of our talks these last few days in peking. none expresses better, our hope for the enduring friendship of our two countries."

he went on, "my visit is admittedly a short one, measured in terms of time. but, if we should use the measure of how much it has contributed to deepening our mutual understanding, it has been timeless." "the people we have had the opportunity to meet, the splendour of the sights we were privileged to see, and the graciousness of the hospitality extended to us, will remain treasured in our memory for a long time."

prime minister razak concluded: "it is my earnest hope that the ties of friendship we have woven in this short time will expand and endure in the years ahead."

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said that he was very glad this evening to attend on behalf of premier chou en-lai the grand banquet given by prime minister razak.

he said: "prime minister razak's current visit to china has already been crowned with complete success." "today, the two prime ministers signed the joint communique of the two governments, thus realizing the normalization of the relations between china and malaysia and formally establishing diplomatic relations between our two countries. the relations between our two countries have now entered a new stage. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express our warm congratulations."

vice-premier li hsien-nien stated: "china and malaysia are both developing countries belonging to the third world. our two countries are both opposed to great-power hegemonism. i am convinced that, although the social systems of our two countries are different, our friendly relations will continue to develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. our two peoples will certainly remain friendly to each other from generation to generation."

he said: "owing to historical reasons, there are considerable numbers of people of chinese origin living in malaysia and other southeast asian countries. the chinese government's policy on this matter is consistent and clear. we encourage them to take up of their own will the nationality of the country of their residence. anyone of chinese origin who takes up of his own will or acquires the nationality of the country of his residence automatically forfeits chinese nationality. we would like to see them make a contribution to the country of their residence and work for the enhancement of friendship between the peoples of china and of the country of their residence. as for those residents abroad who retain chinese nationality of their own will, we enjoin them to abide by the law of the country of their residence and live in amity with the people there. their proper rights and interests will be protected by the government of china. these policies of ours have already won the understanding and trust of an increasing number of countries and people."

at the end of the two speeches, the band struck up the national anthems of china and malaysia respectively.

also present at the banquet were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the

chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china, and chinese table tennis players who have visited malaysia.

foreign diplomatic envoys in china were also present.

Prime Minister Razak's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1974)

following is the full text of the speech by malaysian prime minister razak at the return banquet he gave here this evening:

your excellency vice-premier li hsien-nien,
distinguished guests, friends,
ladies and gentlemen,

i thank you, mr. vice-premier, for the honour you do us this evening, by your presence. may i also extend our warm welcome to the distinguished guests and friends who have so graciously accepted our invitation. i am sorry that premier chou en-lai is unable to be with us tonight. as you all know, he is under his doctors' orders to curtail his activities.

three nights ago, mr. vice-premier, in this very same hall, i expressed the belief that the barriers of mind and spirit, awesome as they may appear, have to be crossed, if our two peoples are to interact again, as we have done through history.

since our arrival in peking, i have had discussions with leaders of your government particularly chairman mao and premier chou in a spirit of sincerity and frankness and we have been warmly welcomed wherever we went during our stay here. i am, therefore, confident that we have made significant breaches in these barriers of mind and spirit, which have for some decades kept us apart. the past cannot be undone, but we can resolve to make the present and the future free from the exaggerated fears and suspicions that usually accompany the unknown. the process of knowing and understanding each other better and better, will, of course, take time. this is not a matter for surprise or even regret. what is important is that we should move on. let us begin now to lay, stone by careful stone, the foundations of enduring and fruitful friendship between our two countries and peoples.

mr. vice-premier, these last few days have been both eventful and pleasant for me. it was a rare pleasure for me to have had the opportunity of meeting with chairman mao tsetung during this visit. our discussions ranged over a wide area, covering the challenges as well as the opportunities

ahead for our two countries and for the world. i am impressed and gratified by the fact that the discussions were held in the spirit of sincerity and frankness. although our two countries have different administrative and social systems, nevertheless, we also share a great degree of common interest and common purpose.

in my discussion with premier chou and vice-premier li, i have found much cause for satisfaction. i am indebted to premier chou for the illumination which he has given me of china's views and positions on matters that are of common concern to us. in turn, i have endeavoured during the discussions, mr. vice-premier, to convey to your government our approaches and our thinking on the ever changing mosaic of developments particularly in southeast asia. the better understanding that i believe we have both thus derived, will contribute to the development of sound relations between our two countries.

sino-malaysian relations is very much in its infancy after the long hiatus of neglect. our task is to ensure that our infant relations grow strong and healthy, not only for the benefit of our two countries and peoples, but also for others who are our friends and with whom we enjoy good relations. malaysia and china already have substantial trade links. our peoples have had friendly contact with one another in the sports and other fields. this goodwill that exists between us must be carefully nurtured. no feeling of mistrust and suspicion should be allowed to drive us apart, as in the past. in full realization of the importance that we attach to our relations, and our confidence that they will develop in friendship in the future, we are able to celebrate tonight the decision taken by our respective governments to enter into diplomatic relations. no act can speak more eloquently of the satisfactory progress of our talks these last few days in peking. none expresses better, our hope for the enduring friendship of our two countries.

my visit, mr. vice-premier, is admittedly a short one, measured in terms of time. but, if we should use the measure of how much it has contributed to deepening our mutual understading, it has been timeless. the personal pleasure i have drawn from my visit to your country is, i think, obvious. i know that i speak for each and every member of my delegation, when i say that we shall long remember these pleasant days in peking. the people we have had the opportunity to meet, the splendour of the sights we were privileged to see, and the graciousness of the hospitality extended to us, will remain treasured in our memory for a long time. it is my earnest hope that the ties of friendship we have woven in this short time will expand and endure in the years ahead.

in this spirit, i invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in a toast

-- in honour of h.e. chairman mao tsetung,

-- in honour of h.e. acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu,

-- in honour of h.e. premier chou en-lai,

-- in honour of h.e. vice-premier li hsien-nien,

-- in honour of all distinguished guests present.

-- to the continued prosperity, happiness and well-being of china and of the chinese people; and

-- the enduring friendship between malaysia and the people's republic of china.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1974)

following is the text of vice-premier li hsien-nien's speech at the return banquet given by prime minister tun abdul razak here this evening:

your excellency respected prime minister tun abdul razak,
distinguished guests from malaysia,
friends and comrades,

i am very glad this evening to attend on behalf of premier chou en-lai the grand banquet given by his excellency prime minister tun abdul razak and sincerely thank his excellency the prime minister for the friendly words he has just spoken.

prime minister razak's current visit to china has already been crowned with complete success. prime minister razak met chairman mao tsetung and they had a friendly and frank talk; he held friendly talks with premier chou en-lai and myself on questions of common interest. today, the two prime ministers signed the joint communique of the two governments, thus realizing the normalization of the relations between china and malaysia and formally establishing diplomatic relations between our two countries. the relations between our two countries have now entered a new stage. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express our warm congratulations.

china and malaysia are both developing countries belonging to the third world. our two countries are both opposed

to great-power hegemonism. i am convinced that, although the social systems of our two countries are different, our friendly relations will continue to develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. our two peoples will certainly remain friendly to each other from generation to generation.

owing to historical reasons, there are considerable numbers of people of chinese origin living in malaysia and other southeast asian countries. the chinese government's policy on this matter is consistent and clear. we encourage them to take up of their own will the nationality of the country of their residence. anyone of chinese origin who takes up of his own will or acquires the nationality of the country of his residence automatically forfeits chinese nationality. we would like to see them make a contribution to the country of their residence and work for the enhancement of friendship between the peoples of china and of the country of their residence. as for those residents abroad who retain chinese nationality of their own will, we enjoin them to abide by the law of the country of their residence and live in amity with the people there. their proper rights and interests will be protected by the government of china. these policies of ours have already won the understanding and trust of an increasing number of countries and people.

friends and comrades,

prime minister razak is leaving peking tomorrow to visit shanghai. i wish your excellency the prime minister and the other distinguished guests a pleasant journey and request you, upon your return, to convey to the people of various nationalities of malaysia the friendly sentiments and cordial greetings of the chinese people.

now i propose a toast

to the further development of the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and malaysia and the friendly relations between our two countries,

to the prosperity of malaysia and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his majesty yang di-pertuan agung of malaysia tuanku abdul halim mu'adzam shah,

to the health of his excellency prime minister tun abdul razak,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from malaysia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Malaysian Prime Minister Razak Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1974)

malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak and the other distinguished malaysian guests accompanying him on the china visit left here for shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by chinese leaders hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme; leading members of departments concerned chi peng-fei, li chiang and hsiao ching-kuang; members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china; and several thousand people of the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of malaysia and china. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. prime minister razak, accompanied by chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when prime minister razak and the other distinguished guests waved good-bye to the well-wishers, the people raised bouquets, colourful streamers and shouted slogans, hailing the official establishment of diplomatic relations between the chinese and malaysian governments.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Prime Minister Razak in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 1, 1974)

tun abdul razak, malaysian prime minister, and the other distinguished malaysian guests arrived here from peking by special plane this morning, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

the distinguished malaysian guests were accorded a rousing welcome at the airport by ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than two thousand people.

colourful bunting was fluttering over the main streets of the city proper shaded by lush green foliage.

the tall buildings along the streets leading from the airport to the guest house were decorated with huge streamers carrying the slogans: "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from malaysia exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and malaysian peoples exclamation" and "firm support to the malaysian people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation"

hungchiao airport today flew the national flags of china and malaysia. when prime minister razak and the other distinguished malaysian guests alighted from the plane, vice-chairman ma tien-shui and other local leaders went forward to greet them with warm handshakes. as the guests went round to meet the welcoming crowds, the people waved bouquets and colourful ribbons and the youngsters danced with joy to warmly celebrate the publication of the joint communique of the governments of china and malaysia and to hail the friendly relations between china and malaysia that have entered a new stage. prime minister razak waved to the people repeatedly in acknowledgement.

this evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome prime minister razak and the other distinguished malaysian guests. attending were vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and vice-chairmen ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu.

proposing a toast at the banquet, vice-chairman ma tien-shui expressed warm congratulations on the publication of the joint communique of the governments of china and malaysia and on the official establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. he said: the people of shanghai took pleasure in having received sports, medical, trade and other delegations from malaysia. there has been a new increase in trade between the port of shanghai and malaysia. we are convinced that prime minister razak's current visit to china will further promote and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between china and malaysia.

in his toast, prime minister razak thanked the shanghai people for their warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him. he said that shanghai was a city familiar to the malaysian people. he praised the contributions made by the industrious shanghai people. his visit to the people's republic of china including his stay in shanghai will forever be kept in his memory, the malaysian prime minister said.

after the banquet, the distinguished guests attended a performance by shanghai acrobats.

this morning, prime minister razak and the other distinguished guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister han

nien-lung and vice-chairmen ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu. in the afternoon, the malaysian guests called at the shanghai children's palace and were accorded a warm welcome by well over 3,000 boys and girls who were gathering there to celebrate the international children's day. prime minister razak and the other distinguished guests watched the theatrical and sports performances and scientific activities by the children. the guests then went sightseeing in the city proper, and enjoyed a bird's-eye view of the whole city from atop the shanghai mansion.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Wellington, May 30, 1974)

new zealand prime minister norman kirk today received chinese ambassador to new zealand pei tsien-chang and had a friendly conversation with him..

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1974)

the pakistan tennis team led by mohammad farooq left here for home by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by tu hao-jan, leading member of the chinese tennis association, chinese tennis players and sajjad ali, second secretary of the pakistan embassy in peking.

the pakistan tennis team returned to peking from kwangchow yesterday. while in china, the pakistan tennis players had friendly matches with their chinese counterparts in peking, shanghai and kwangchow. their visit to china was conducive to the strengthening and development of the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and pakistan.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Chinese Badminton Delegation Arrives in Singapore

(NCNA-English Singapore, May 30, 1974)

the chinese badminton delegation arrived here today for a friendly visit to the republic of singapore.

it was greeted at the airport by sha'ari bin tadin, vice-president of the singapore national olympic council, a.w. kirby, president of the singapore badminton association, lee kin tat, lindy lin, vice-presidents of the association and badminton players here.

speaking at the airport, president tadin extended welcome to the visit of the chinese badminton delegation on behalf of the singapore national olympic council and the singapore badminton association.

in reply chinese delegation leader chu tze thanked the personages from the sports circles for the cordial reception accorded to the chinese delegation. he expressed the hope that the friendship between the peoples of the two countries would be deepened through this visit.

First Friendly Matches Held between Chinese and Singapore Badminton Players

(NCNA-English Singapore, Jun. 1, 1974)

players of the chinese badminton delegation held their first friendly matches with singapore players here yesterday.

an opening ceremony was held before the matches. altogether four matches were played including two men's singles, a men's doubles and a women's doubles. these were followed by two exhibition matches -- a men's singles between chinese players and a men's doubles between two singapore-chinese pairs.

the good sportsmenship and fine skill of the players from the two countries repeatedly drew warm cheers and applause from the spectators.

among the 6,000 spectators were sha' ari bin tadin, vice-president of the singapore national olympic council, a. w. kirby, president of the singapore badminton association, and other leading members of singapore sports organizations.

e. w. barker, president of the singapore national olympic council and minister for law and national development, received all the members of the chinese badminton delegation yesterday and had a friendly conversation with the delegation leaders.

the delegation was honoured at a dinner given by the singapore badminton association on may 30. present at the dinner were sha' ari bin tadin, a. w. kirby, other leading members of singapore sport circles, badminton players and officials of the government departments concerned. at the dinner, a.w. kirby and chu tze, leader of the chinese delegation, emphasized the need to increase exchange between the sports circles of the two countries.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Badminton Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Thailand

(NCNA-English Bangkok, May 30, 1974)

the chinese badminton delegation left here today for singapore after a friendly visit to thailand.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the badminton association of thailand, government officials of departments concerned and thai badminton players.

the chinese delegation gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening. present at the banquet were dawee chullasapya, president of the olympic committee of thailand; chatichai choonhavan, deputy foreign minister of thailand; chumpol lohachala, president of the badminton association of thailand; leading members of the thai sport circles and journalists.

addressing the banquet, chu tze, leader of the chinese delegation, thanked the thai friends and the thai people for their enthusiastic welcome and friendly hospitality accorded to the chinese badminton delegation. he expressed delight in seeing the friendly exchanges between the peoples of china and thailand develop and the sports interflows between the two countries steadily increase.

chumpol lohachala said in reply, "the sports interflows have promoted the friendship between the chinese and thai people." he asked the chinese badminton delegation to

convey to the chinese people the enthusiasm and friendship of the thai people.

during their visit in thailand, the chinese players had three friendly matches with thai badminton players. nearly 30,000 spectators watched the matches. the chinese players also took part in the international badminton exhibition contest, jointly sponsored by the olympic committee of thailand and the badminton association of thailand, in which they made acquaintances with some new friends.

from may 25 to 27, the chinese delegation visited chiang mai, a well-known city in north thailand. it was warmly greeted by governor of the province asa meksawan, leading members of the chiang mai provincial sports organization and local people. there the chinese players had a friendly match with thai players. the chinese delegation also visited pattaya beach of cholburi province in the southern part of the country, where chinese and thai players had joint training.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tunis, May 30, 1974)

president habib bourguiba of tunisia received and had a cordial and friendly talk with chinese ambassador hou yeh-feng at the palace of carthage yesterday morning.

habib chatty, minister of external affairs, and chedli klibi, director of the president's office, were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Civil Air Transport Agreement between China and Zaire Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1974)

an agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the national executive council of the republic of zaire relating to civil air transport was signed here this evening.

teng hsiao-ping, chinese vice-premier of the state council, was present at the signing ceremony.

ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and eketebi myidiba mondjolomba, leader of the zaire government transport and communications delegation and commissioner of state for transport and communications of zaire, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned liu ming, chou wei-ta, lu jui-ling, kao chao-feng, hsieh hsieh-ho wang kuo-hua and hsueh chiang.

present were mme. eketebi; members of the zaire government transport and communications delegation m. bakenda and m. mushobekwa kalimba; and zaire ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda, and second secretary of the zaire embassy here kalonji bakenga malakani.

prior to the signing ceremony, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the distinguished zaire guests.

Zairese Government Transport and Communications Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1974)

the zairese government transport and communications delegation led by eketebi myidiba mondjolomba, commissioner of state for transport and communications, left here by air this morning after a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by ma jen-hui and shen tu, director-general and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

zairese ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda and diplomatic officials of the zairese embassy here were on hand.

the distinguished zairese guests toured the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs, and viewed the palace museum and a kindergarten in peking.

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CONFUCIANISM AND LEGALISM

"Returning to Propriety" and "Clarifying the Law"

by

Hsieh Cho (谢 卓)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 2, 1974)

From the last part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals to the period of Warring States, with the slavery system on the decline and the feudal system on the rise, class struggle was very acute and complicated. The Confucian scholars, taking the stand of the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline, put forward "to subdue one's self and return to propriety" as their political program for counter-revolutionary restoration, while the Legalists who took the stand of the newly emerging landlord class put forward "to clarify the law" as their political program for reform and opposition to restoration. The violent struggle between "returning to propriety" and "clarifying the law" was a life-and-death struggle of the two lines between the slave-owner class on the decline and the newly emerging landlord class.

I

What Confucius called "returning to propriety" actually called for the restoration of the patriarchal ranks, conferment of titles, hereditary ranks and a complete set of the superstructure of the slavery system of the period of Western Chou mainly based on the chingt'ien system of land division.

The slave-owning society evolved from the primitive society following the development of productive forces in society, the division of labor in society, the emergence of the system of private ownership and the appearance of class differentiation. Starting from the supreme ruler of the slave-owning aristocracy--the Son of Heaven, various systems of inheritance and conferment of titles were stipulated according to the degree of

respectability and intimacy and remoteness of the blood relationship to his family to govern the exercise of state power and distribution of wealth among various ranks. This gave concentrated reflection in the political field to the formation of the pyramidic type of ranks running from the Son of Heaven through the feudal princes to the ministers and high officers and the network of rule by slave-owning aristocracy within the confines of the empire.

This patriarchal rank system was built on the system of land ownership under the slavery system, or the basis of the chingt'ien system of land division. The land of the whole country was in the hands of the Son of Heaven. According to the different conditions of different areas, arable land of varying sizes was carved up for conferment on slave-owning aristocrats of various ranks, who in turn forced the slaves to till such land for them. The ownership of land was concentrated in the hands of the Son of Heaven, and the boundaries of the "land squares" conferred on aristocrats of various ranks were fixed. Such land could not be sold or bought and was therefore called "public land." Besides, additional land could not be reclaimed because it was illegal to do so.

Speaking in terms of state and political system, the patriarchal rank system was combined as one with the title conferment and hereditary system. The state and the family (referring to the family of the slave-owning aristocracy) were indivisible, and clan authority meant political authority. This was also what was called, "In the family, there is the relation of father and son; abroad there is the relation of prince and minister." ("Kung Sun Ch'ou Part II" in Works of Mencius) The relationship between the higher and lower levels within the various ranks was also fixed, and it was handed down from the father to the son and was hereditary. It was therefore also called "hereditary ranks and emoluments." This was also what Confucius described as a complete set of titles and ranks--"the prince is prince, the minister is minister, the father is father and the son is son." Such patriarchal rank, title conferment and hereditary systems based on the chingt'ien system of land division was the fundamental system of the state under the slavery system, and was at the time called the "ritual system."

The clannish rule, the conferment of titles and the hereditary system were united as one. Consequently, the rites for offering sacrifices became very important. Anyone who controlled the right to offer sacrifices controlled the right of succession. Because of this, political authority and clan authority were also closely integrated with religious authority. It could be seen from this that the essence of the "ritual system" was nothing more than something for the slave-owner class to entwine tightly the four ropes of political authority, class authority, religious authority and of course also masculine authority to form the dictatorship of the slave-owner class. For the sake of consolidating and strengthening this "ritual system," the slave-owning aristocracy also formulated correspondingly various rites and ceremonies. The slave-owning aristocrats depended on these things to carry out their rule, and this was what they publicized as the "rule of propriety."

Such "propriety" was the prerogative enjoyed by the slave-owning aristocrats ("Propriety is not extended to the common people and penalty is not extended to high officers") as well as the hallmark of their wealth, authority, titles and ranks. To quote Confucius, propriety was the most important thing on which the people (Note: This should read as the slave-owning aristocrats) depended for their survival. Without propriety, there would be no way to stipulate and restrict the rites for offering sacrifices to heaven and earth, to gods and spirits. There would be no way to keep permanent and unchanged the rank system of the prince and ministers at the higher and lower levels, and there would be no way to distinguish the degree of respectability and intimacy or remoteness of the patriarchal relationship and the matrimonial relationship. The superior men (aristocrats) should especially attach importance to propriety before they could bring into play their competence to rule the common people." ("Queries by Duke Ai" in Book of Rites)

As far as the laboring people were concerned, such "propriety" was a blood-stained yoke. Confucius said, "When rulers love to observe the rules of propriety, the people respond readily to the calls on them for service." ("Hsien Wen" in Confucian Analects) The words "respond readily to the calls on them for service" meant that the slaves should readily submit to the practice of massacre and oppression by the slave owners. For the sake of performing rites to offer sacrifices to God and ancestors, the slave-owning aristocrats constantly used the slaves as animals for sacrifice, and human beings were slayed as if they were cattle, pigs and dogs. This was called "human sacrifice." When a slave-owning aristocrat died, his funeral might call for the slaying or burying alive of tens or hundreds of slaves to keep company with the dead. This was called "burying the living with the dead." Confucius also frankly declared, "When the guilty ones are afraid and the innocent ones have a sense of shame, the people are close to the rules of propriety." ("Ta Chüan" in Book of History) With a weapon for murder in one hand and with "propriety"--the spiritual yoke of the system--in the other, the slave-owning aristocrats frenziedly suppressed the resistance and struggle of the slaves and exercised sanguinary rule over them. As was pointed out by Engels, "In ancient times, the state was first used by the slave owners to suppress the slaves." ("Origin of Family, Private Ownership and the State") "The important state affairs are sacrifices and military affairs." ("13th Year of the Reign of Duke Ch'eng" in Tso Chuan) The masses of slaves were dominated and ruthlessly oppressed by "prosperity" plus "military affairs." This was the typical dictatorship of the slave-owner classes of the periods of Yin and Chou and was the empire under "good government" Confucius longed for.

However, Confucius had to face the realities of the last part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals. At the time, the raging storm of class struggle was violently pounding against the embankment and network of the "rule of propriety." Class struggle gave impetus to the development of productive forces and there emerged the new feudal relations of production. The collapse of the chingt'ien system of land division was followed by the disintegration of the patriarchal rank, title conferment and hereditary systems. The various functions of the "ritual system" previously relied

upon to uphold and consolidate the rule of the slave-owning aristocracy were almost completely lost, and there appeared the situation of "propriety lost and music ruined" as lamented by Confucius. The dictatorship of the slave-owner class was about to go bankrupt, and a new era was about to arrive.

Confucius who obdurately took the stand of the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline clearly perceived that "propriety" held the key to the survival or destruction of the slavery system. He perceived that "propriety" was essential not only to the exploitation and oppression of the laboring people, but also to the restriction and restraint of the newly emerging landlord class. "Ch'ü Li" in the Book of Rites said that if propriety were lost, then virtue, benevolence and righteousness would go bankrupt. There would be no way to control the people, to solve various contradictions, to uphold the system of titles and ranks and to unite the slave-owning aristocrats. The slave-owning aristocrats would have the dignity in the dust. They would not be able to control their armed forces, to inflict penalties and even to offer sacrifices to gods and spirits. In short, "with propriety, there will be peace; without propriety, there will be danger."

Because the Chi Sun family, a force of the newly emerging landlord class in the State of Lu, used the music and dance reserved only for the Son of Heaven, Confucius vigorously voiced his opposition. Confucius also analogized "propriety" to the embankment. He again and again declared, "Propriety is for clarifying doubts, distinguishing the obscured and guarding against the people." ("Fang Chi" in Book of Rites) To guard against the resistance of the slaves and the rise of the newly emerging forces of the landlord class, he was of the view that where right and wrong and the details were not clear, it was necessary to define and distinguish things clearly with propriety, so that the people would not deviate from their course in the least. He was deeply aware that once the embankment was breached and the old propriety ceased to function, devastating disasters would be brought to the slave-owner class. Therefore he said, "In order to destroy a state, a family or a person, the first thing to do is to eliminate propriety." ("Lu Yün" in Book of Rites)

As Confucius saw it, provided "propriety" was "restored," the patriarchal rank system of the slave-owning aristocracy could be upheld once again, and the title conferment and hereditary systems could be consolidated afresh. The chingt'ien system of land division also could escape destruction, and the political authority, clan authority, religious authority and masculine authority of the slave-owner class could be solidly glued together again. The realization of "returning to propriety" not only could enable the slave-owning aristocrats to avoid the terrible fate of "the destruction of the state, the family or the person" but also to attain the counter-revolutionary objective of "reviving the state that are extinct, restoring families whose line of succession has been broken and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity." This was a reactionary political line of Confucius'. Although the rule of the slave-owning aristocracy at the time had resembled "a dying person who is sinking fast," Confucius still "did something knowing well that it could not be

done." ("Hsien Wen" in Confucian Analects) No matter whether he was an official in power, or engaged in touring the various states, setting up a school to instruct students or writing books to record his teachings, no matter whether he was in office or out of office, no matter whether he was in Wei or Lu, he desperately clung to this reactionary line every hour and every minute.

Coming to the period of Warring States, the storm of class struggle had toppled the rule of big and small slave-owning aristocrats. The slave-owner class on the decline and the newly emerging landlord class were locked in a life-and-death struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. At that time, for the sake of misleading people, Mencius who represented the Confucian school again donned the mantle of "benevolent government" on the decadent and rotten "rule of propriety." Flaunting the back-to-the-ancients banner, "whenever he spoke, he always made laudable reference to Yao and Shun." ("Teng Wen Kung Part I" in Works of Mencius) He openly used his own illusions to fabricate the chingt'ien system and system of hereditary ranks and emoluments of the Chou Dynasty. He distorted and tampered with history, eulogized the past and denounced the present, and created counter-revolutionary public opinion for the restoration of the slavery system. Mencius' exercise of "benevolent government" was another name for "returning to propriety." He advocated that the practice of benevolent government should start with the restoration of the chingt'ien system ("Now, the first thing toward a benevolent government must be to lay down the boundaries"), or the direct restoration of the old system of ownership of means of production. Provided the chingt'ien system was restored, the wholesale restoration of the patriarchal system of conferment of titles and hereditary ranks and emoluments would not be difficult. Confucius and Mencius made different statements but their line was the same one.

These facts show that the so-called ways of Confucius and Mencius are the ways "to subdue one's self and return to propriety," and the ways of restoration.

II

The Confucian school wanted to "return to propriety" while the Legalist school wanted to "clarify the law." Wu Ch'i called for "clarifying the law and examining orders." ("Collected Biographies of Sun Tzu and Wu Ch'i" in Records of the Historian) Shang Yang insisted on "clarifying the law." ("Planning" in Records of Lord Shang) Han Fei called for "the clarification of the legal system." ("Shih Hsieh" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) The Legalists took "clarifying the law" as their own political program and categorically called for the substitution of "propriety" with "law" and the "ritual system" of the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline with the "legal system" of the newly emerging landlord class. "Clarifying the legal system" meant opposing the "ritual system."

Han Fei said, "In a state under a wise ruler, orders are words most prized and laws are most applicable to things. Words are not prized in two ways and laws are not applicable in two ways. Therefore, words and

deeds that are not in accord with the orders and laws must be banned." ("Wen Pien" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) Only laws and orders ranked supreme and were most applicable, and there were no other things that ranked equal to or higher than laws and orders. This was why it was said that "words are not prized in two ways and laws are not applicable in two ways."

Aiming at Confucius' fallacy that "propriety is the foundation of government ("Government is preceded by propriety since propriety is the foundation of government."--"Queries by Duke Ai" in Book of Rites), Shang Yang declared that "laws and orders are the very life of the people and the foundation of rule" ("Ting Fen" in Records of Lord Shang) and that "law is the foundation of the people." ("Planning" in Records of Lord Shang) He went further pointing out, "Therefore a wise ruler is cautious toward the legal system, and he does not heed words that are not in accord with the laws, praise deeds that are not in accord with the laws, and do things that are not in accord with the laws." ("Prince and Minister" in Records of Lord Shang) This gave tit for tat to what Confucius said, "Look not at what is contrary to propriety; listen not to what is contrary to propriety; speak not what is contrary to propriety; make no movement which is contrary to propriety." Han Fei hit the nail on the head pointing out, "Propriety disdains loyalty and sincerity and is at the head of confusion." ("Chieh Lao" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) This was nothing short of saying that the "propriety" of the slavery system disdained most loyalty and sincerity and was the culprit of all troubles.

The Legalist school made an all-round criticism of the "ritual system." The brunt of the struggle was mainly concentrated on three points: First, the supersession of the slavery system of land owenership with the feudal system of land ownership or the abolition of the chingt'ien system; second, the supersession of the system of hereditary ranks and emoluments with the system of appointing or relieving, rewarding or punishing officers according to their merits and demerits so as to abolish the patriarchal rank system; third, the use of the system of prefectures and counties favorable to unification and the centralization of authority to replace the independent kingdoms based on partitioning so as to abolish the title conferment system.

At the last part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals, the chingt'ien system under the slavery system had been crumbling. Conforming to the trend of historical development, the Legalist school firmly advocated the adoption of the feudal system of land ownership to take the place of the slavery system of land ownership. In the early years of the period of Warring States Li K'uei carried out in the State of Wei reforms "to tap the fertility of land to the maximum." He encouraged land reclamation for the development of agricultural production. Later, Hsü K'uang also advocated "the division of farmland for tilling" ("Wang Pa" in Works of Philosopher Hsün) so as to make "the tillers cherish farming." ("Fu Kuo" in Works of Philosopher Hsün) Han Fei also had called for "tapping the fertility of land to the maximum so as to step up accumulation." ("Wu Tu" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) They all wanted to develop feudal agricultural production at a faster pace. Shang Yang introduced political reforms and

provided for "the erection of embankments and boundaries in the fields for the equalization of taxation." ("Collected Biography of Lord Shang" in Records of the Historian) This formally abolished by law the chingt'ien system and disrupted the economic base of the slavery system.

When the newly emerging landlord class waged struggle to seize power from the slave-owner class, it was clear to them that unless the patriarchal rank system of the slave-owning aristocracy was overthrown, there was no way for them to establish their political status. Consequently, the Legalists mercilessly exposed the hypocritical nature of the patriarchal rank system. They pointed out the relationships between prince and minister, between the higher level and the lower level are maintained not by blood relations but by reward and punishment.

Han Fei said, "The minister tries his utmost to buy favors from the prince, and the prince uses titles and emoluments to buy over his ministers. The relationship between the prince and the minister is not as close as that between father and son but is based on interests." ("Nan I" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) Consequently, the Legalists went further in shouting the slogan: "Law does not humor the exalted." "Penalty does not take the rank into consideration." ("Yu Tu" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei and "Reward and Punishment" in Records of Lord Shang) This was an effective criticism of "propriety is not extended to the common people and penalty is not extended to higher officers" based on the "rule of propriety."

Hsün K'uang advocated: "Virtuous and capable person should skip grades in promotion and imbecile persons should be immediately dismissed. Reward and punishment can only be based on merit and demerit and cannot be differentiated according to intimacy or remoteness with families of the slave-owning aristocracy."

Shang Yang even clearly stipulated that the criminal code should be equally applicable to the slave-owning aristocrats as well as the common people. "What is called one criminal code means that penalty does not take the rank into consideration. All people, ranging from ministers and generals down to high officers and the common people, who disobey imperial orders or violate state bans and institutions are punishable by death." ("Reward and Punishment" in Records of Lord Shang) Meanwhile, it was also stipulated that reward and punishment should be given according to military achievements.

From then on, the Legalist "emphasis on achievements" took the place of the Confucian "rectification of names," and the situation marked by the domination of political power by the slave-owning aristocracy generation after generation was overthrown. As Szu-ma Ch'ien later declared, "With the Legalists using the law as the yardstock without taking intimacy and remoteness or the eminent and the humble into consideration, devotion to one's relatives and honoring the honored are no longer observed." ("Preface by the Grand Historian" in Records of the Historian)

During the period of Warring States, the newly emerging landlord class called for the establishment of a unified government system based on the centralization of authority in conformity with the new economic base. The Legalists firmly opposed the title conferment system under the slavery system and advocated the enforcement of the system of prefectures and counties. This was an important reform in conformity with the trend of historical development. At that time, various states had enforced the system of prefectures and counties earlier or later, and in the State of Ch'in, through Shang Yang's political reforms, "the grouping of small towns and villages into 21 counties under magistrates" was fully enforced ("Collected Biographies of Lord Shang" in Records of the Historian), and the title conferment system was abolished. However, after the unification of the empire under Ch'in Shih Huang, the obdurate Confucian restorationists launched rabid attacks on two different occasions. They called for the restoration of the title conferment system and opposed the enforcement of the system of prefectures and counties. They started a great polemic on this fundamental question bearing on state institutions and the nature of political power. Ch'in Shih Huang and Li Szu who firmly adhered to the Legalist stand firmly rebuffed the Confucian restorationists and turned the restoration plot into a fiasco. From then on, the long chaotic state caused by split and partitioning was brought to an end and the empire was unified.

In the struggle between "clarifying the law" and "returning to propriety," the "ritual system" under the slavery system and Confucius' reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" were smashed to smithereens by Legalist criticism.

Because the Confucian school wanted to "return to propriety," they necessarily had to move against the tide of history and advocate "back to the ancients." The Legalist school wanted to "clarify the law" and advocated moving in conformity with the trend of historical development by "changing the law in conformity with the time" ("Hsin Tu" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) which was also called "learning from the present." Consequently, the struggle between "clarifying the law" and "returning to propriety" was in a certain sense also the struggle between "learning from the present" and "back to the ancients." During the period of Warring States, for the sake of plotting for restoration, the Confucian school always devised all ways and means to oppose and sabotage the reform movement of the Legalist school. All Confucian scholars flew without exception the "back to the ancients" banner. When Wu Ch'i carried out political reforms in the State of Ch'u, they proclaimed that Wu Ch'i's "changing the ancient ways" and "deviation from the normal course" would bring "great disaster." Later, when Shang Yang carried out political reforms in the State of Ch'in, they again proclaimed, "Following the ancient ways will lead to no mistake and complying with propriety will be free from mischief." ("Reform of Law" in Records of Lord Shang) Even after the unification of the whole country under Ch'in Shih Huang, when they plotted to restore the title conferment system, they still created counter-revolutionary public opinion by saying, "It is not heard that those who do not follow the ancient ways can last long." ("Biographic Sketches of Ch'in Shih Huang" in Records of the Historian)

The end of the Confucian "back to the ancients" arguments was to "follow the ancient kings." Their so-called "ways of ancient kings" were actually the typical "ritual system" of the slave-owning society of Yin and Chou. "To follow the ancient kings" and "to subdue one's self and return to propriety" were the same line of goods.

Giving tit for tat, the Legalist Hsün K'uang called for "following the later kings" and stood it against "following the ancient kings." Hsün K'uang was of the view that since history was moving forward, the "later kings" could draw experience from history and were naturally more progressive than the "ancient kings." Therefore, the "later kings" should be emulated and the "ancient kings" should not be praised. His student Han Fei stated his case even more clearly: "In historical development, the late-comer always ends up in front. The times are different and things have changed. We definitely should not follow routine and adhere to old ways but must practice creation and reform." (See "Wu Tu" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) Shang Yang firmly carried out a line that firmly adhered to reform and opposed retrogression"--"There is more than one way to administer state affairs, and to offer greater convenience to the state, the ancient ways should not be followed." ("Collected Biographies of Lord Shang" in Records of the Historian) Han Fei was of the view that it was stupid to affirm something that had not been tested, and the taking of something that could not be affirmed as the basis was to deceive oneself and others as well. "Therefore it is either stupid or fallacious to openly affirm ancient kings and Yao and Shun." ("Hsieh Hsüeh" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei)

After repulsing the rabid attacks of the restorationist plot to restore the title conferment system, Ch'in Shih Huang and Li Szu solemnly brought the charge against "the contemporary Confucian scholars who learn not from the present but from the past and who disparage the present to confuse and mislead the common people." Meanwhile, they also proclaimed the order that "anyone who uses the past to denounce the present will be executed." ("Biographic Sketches of Ch'in Shih Huang" in Records of the Historian) In the struggle between "learning from the present" and "back to the ancients," the Legalists won another victory.

The proclamation of the order that "anyone who uses the past to denounce the present will be executed" was linked up with Ch'in Shih Huang's "burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive." The "burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive" gave concentrated reflection to two aspects of the exercise of dictatorship by the newly emerging landlord class over the slave-owner class: the use of the progressive ideology to oppose the reactionary ideology and the use of revolutionary violence to suppress counter-revolutionary activities. Ch'in Shih Huang "buried the Confucian scholars alive" for the purpose of suppressing those Confucian scholars who advocated "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and carried out counter-revolutionary conspiratorial activities for restoration, that is, a group of the sworn confederates of the restorationist faction who "used the past to denounce the present." Shang Yang had analogized such reactionary fellow to six kinds of fleas ("Chin Ling" in Records of Lord Shang), and Han Fei had also analogized them to five

kinds of silverfish. ("Wu Tu" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) It was also declared that theirs was "an enmity that brooks no co-existence." ("Ku Fen" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) In order to establish and consolidate the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class, it was necessary to firmly suppress without mercy the sworn confederates of the restorationist faction of the reactionary slave-owner class. To use the Legalist language, this was called "elimination of the silverfish."

The Confucian school wanted to "return to propriety" while the Legalist school wanted to "clarify the law." "Clarifying the law" meant opposition to "returning to propriety." The Confucian school wanted to "restore the old order" while the Legalist school wanted to "learn from the present." "Learning from the present" meant opposition to the restoration of the old order. The Confucian school called for restoration while the Legalist school called for the "elimination of the silverfish," which meant opposition to restoration. Returning to propriety, returning to the old order and restoration constituted a reactionary political line of the Confucian school, while clarifying the law, learning from the present and eliminating the silverfish constituted a Legalist political line for reform. There was fundamental antagonism between the two. If this reactionary line of the Confucian school could have its way, the reactionary slave-owner class would mount the stage once again, the country would be plagued by the continuation of the state of split and partitioning, and the people would have to suffer still greater misery.

From the last part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals to the period of Warring States, the two lines clashed again and again. The Leaglist line for reform which was in conformity with the trend of historical development finally emerged as the victor. The feudal system was made more and more solid and the dictatorship of the landlord class grew stronger and stronger. In conformity with the trend of historical development, Ch'in Shih Huang carried out the political line of the Legalist school, consolidated and developed the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class, unified China, turned the feudal states under the control of contending feudal princes into a feudal state based on the centralization of authority, and established his achievements in history.

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Chairman Mao teaches us: "All obdurate parties have in ideology these characteristics. They are ideologically alienated from social practice and cannot stand in front of the wheel of society to guide work. They could only follow the car, complain that it drives too fast and attempt to make it drive in reverse gear." History shows that all reactionary classes that have lost their dominant position and are on the brink of extinction want to practice restoration and turn back the wheel of history. They also want to advocate the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

Lin Piao, the representative figure of the landlord and bourgeois classes, was also no exception. He adopted "to subdue one's self and return to propriety" as his reactionary program for restoring capitalism and as the most important of all things. He wanted to change fundamentally

the basic line and policies of the Party and to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. He impatiently wanted to pull back China once again onto the old semi-feudal, semi-colonial road and to set up the fascist dynasty of the Lin family. We certainly must tightly grasp this reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" advocated by Lin Piao, and deeply and thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline. We also must further occupy step by step the whole domain of the superstructure, including philosophy, history, education, literature, art and law.

Those who want to "return to propriety" are bound to oppose Legalism at the same time. Lin Piao viciously cursed Ch'in Shih Huang for "burning books and burying the Confucian scholars alive" and vilified the Legalist school as the "school for penalty" so as to attack the Party and the socialist system, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great proletarian cultural revolution. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian cultural line, we must arouse the broad masses to give tit for tat and firmly hit back. Simultaneously with criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, we must give the progressive role of the Legalist school in history the essential historical affirmation, make a Marxist study and analysis of the Legalist thought, and draw from it historical experience in class struggle and the two-line struggle. Only in this way can we thoroughly defeat the reactionary Confucian ideology, further overcome the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, consolidate and develop the great gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution and unremittingly push forward the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

It Is Difficult To Use Marks for Evaluation

- about the worker-peasant-soldier college student Chao Ping and his test answer sheet

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 9, 1974)

On January 3, 1974, in the final examination in chemistry, worker-peasant-soldier student Chao Ping, a freshman of the navigation speciality of the radio department of the Talien Marine Transportation College, wrote out his first answer sheet after he came to college, under the title of "Understanding About the Law of Unity of Opposites in the Study of Chemistry in the Current Term." By adopting the pattern of making an interim summing up, he strove to apply materialist dialectics in analyzing certain concrete contradictions in the chemical field. He raised views about how to apply materialist dialectics as a guide to teaching in a further effort to eliminate idealism and metaphysics in the old educational system.

Chao Ping's answer paper arouse a strong reaction on the college campus. Teacher of chemistry and Communist Party member Wu Hsüeh-ssu couldn't suppress his emotion as he said to everyone, "In my over ten years of teaching before the great cultural revolution, I never saw such a good answer that is difficult to use marks for evaluation." School Party committee deputy secretary and head of the workers' propaganda team Old Master Craftsman Wang T'ien-pao, said, "Only a worker-peasant-soldier student tempered in revolutionary practice can achieve such a high quality!"

Chao Ping was transferred from the army unit to the college in September 1973. After joining the college, he was elected deputy secretary of the Party branch of the first year undergraduate division and the leader of his own class. As he studied such natural sciences as mathematics and chemistry, he studied at the same time "On Contradiction," "Dialectics of Nature" and other works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao. He paid attention to applying dialectical materialism as a guide in analyzing and studying problems. In exchanging with fellow students what had been gained in study, he said, "Chairman Mao teaches us that those who study natural sciences must learn how to apply dialectics. As I understand it, its importance lies not just in deepening our understanding of the theory of natural sciences. More important, we are enabled to foster a dialectical-materialist world outlook through study."

In this respect, Chao Ping had a deep impression. He joined the army in 1968 as a radar soldier. At first, he thought that having studied mathematics, physics and chemistry, he would have no difficulty in acquiring skills. But for a time he made a poor showing in acquiring skills. The old class leader perceived his trouble said to him, "To acquire skills, we must also apply Chairman Mao's thought as a guide and learn how to analyze contradictions and be good at laying hold of the principal contradiction." The old class leader also explained to him the viewpoints of

"On Contradiction" and "On Practice" on the strength of his own practical experience. Educated and enlightened, Chao Ping more consciously exerted himself in the study of works by Chairman Mao in conjunction with realities. As a result, he not only acquired the required skills in half the time required but also reaped a bigger harvest in the transformation of his outlook.

In his five years with the army unit, Chao Ping seriously went through the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Volumes I to IV, studied over a dozen works by Marx and Lenin and took down copious notes. In the army unit, he was given awards on many occasions,and he gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. Practice made Chao Ping deeply realize the great significance carried by the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in the transformation of the objective world and the subjective world. No matter where he went and what work he did, he took Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide.

"The law of unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe." After joining the college, Chao Ping not only assiduously applied this law as a guide to professional studies but paid greater attention to applying this law in observing and analyzing the problems in real-life struggle. He perceived that since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the phenomenon of the domination of the school by bourgeois intellectuals had begun to change basically and an excellent situation was prevailing in the revolution in education. But he also keenly perceived that in the educational sphere, bourgeois prejudices were still very stubborn. In teaching, the situation of spreading idealist and metaphysical fallacies as truths still constantly appeared. From formula to formula, from theory to theory, what was very obviously a concept of unity of opposites was wilfully separated and isolated, and what was very obviously the scientific crystallization of long-term practice by the laboring people, was wilfully interpreted as the "ingenious discovery" of a certain individual scientist. These points aroused the discussion and deep thought of Chao Ping and his schoolmates.

After the study of the documents of the 10th Party National Congress, they further came to realize that this was a manifestation of the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ways of thinking in teaching. At the first "teaching and study evaluation" meeting after they joined the college, Chao Ping and their schoolmates fervently affirmed the progress and achievements of certain teachers in the teaching reform and also sharply pointed out the problems existing in teaching. Chao Ping said, "To persist in taking dialectical materialism as a guide to teaching or to spread idealism and metaphysics--this is a question of line bearing directly on training what kind of people according to what kind of world outlook." The speeches by Chao Ping and his schoolmates deeply touched the teachers. A teacher said, "The question raised by the worker-peasant-soldier students is a very substantial one. In the past, I did not give it serious thought. It appears that in order to make the revolution in education penetrate into the sphere of teaching, it is necessary to continue criticizing the bourgeois world outlook in depth."

Toward the end of December 1973, the first study term was approaching its end. Should a final-term examination be held? In the college, there appeared different views. Teacher of chemistry Wu brought this matter to the attention of the students and solicited their opinions. Chao Ping and his schoolmates said, "The necessary examination is still required. The problem lies not in examination or no examination but in what line is taken as a guide and how is the examination to be conducted." They studied things along with teacher Wu and decided to reform the old examination system according to Chairman Mao's thought on revolution in education by letting the students choose their own subjects in writing out their own understanding in study or summing up study.

In retrospect Chao Ping felt the most important harvest reaped from the study of chemistry in that school term was the acquirement of a deeper understanding of the law of unity of opposites. At that time, he came back to the army unit to spend the New Year. He joined the cadres and fighters in studying the joint "New Year's Day Message" of Jen-min Jih-pao, the Hung-ch'i magazine and Chieh-fang-chün Pao. He further strengthened his determination in applying the law of unity of opposites and taking an active part in the revolution in education. The political instructor further encouraged him, "To attend college is also to head for the battlefield. We must maintain the spirit of struggle of the revolutionary fighters." Back in the college, Chao Ping was full of fighting spirit. In less than two hours, he wrote out at one stroke this chemistry examination answer paper. Toward the end of his answer, aiming at the bourgeois prejudiced view that took the school as merely "a ground for the spread of knowledge," he said, "All school work is aimed at transforming the students' thinking. To assiduously apply materialist dialectics as a guide to teaching and get rid of what is metaphysical in the old educational system--this is the very important content of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. It is also our common task."

After reading Chao Ping's answer, many comrades felt that it was not just an outstanding answer in chemistry but also a criticism of the bourgeois world outlook in the sphere of teaching.

That Chao Ping could give such an answer after only four months in college was also a result of his resolutely following Chairman Mao's educational line together with his schoolmates through struggle.

Not long after he came to school, a teacher suggested that Chao Ping and several other students with a relatively good cultural foundation set up a separate "private study group" to take up "something advanced." The teacher also offered on his own initiative to give them "tutorship." Hearing this, Chao Ping's mind was in a turmoil. On the eve of his going to college, a political instructor had told him, "For workers, peasants and soldiers to attend college--this is the first case in history. Don't forget the trust of the class and the expectations of Chairman Mao." At the thought of this, Chao Ping said to the teacher, "We worker-peasant-soldier students should all attain the level required by the Party. We cannot follow the old road of 'intellectual culture first' and 'teaching based

on the kind of students taught'." He suggested that this teacher give more thought to strengthening tutorship for those students with temporary difficulties in study. Back in his class, Chao Ping said with feeling to his schoolmates, "We worker-peasant-soldier students do not come to college as individuals for we represent a whole class. If some schoolmates meet with temporary difficulties in study, we must rely on collective strength to seek a solution. Our slogan is that we can never let a class brother drop out of the team!" Under Chao Ping's inspiration, the students of the class learned from and helped each other. They completed their study assignments with relatively satisfactory results.

When the school further carried forward the spirit of the 10th Party National Congress and unfolded the educational revolution in depth, Chao Ping and his schoolmates found the direction clearer and their fighting will stronger. They took the lead in putting out revolutionary big-character posters. This met with the response of the revolutionary teachers and students of the whole college. But some people also threw cold water saying that since they had just come to the college, they knew nothing about the actual situation and could "not tell the fundamentals of the situation." Chao Ping encouraged his schoolmates, "If the situation is not clear, we can make investigations. We dread not difficulty but failure to make revolution. We worker-peasant-soldier students are meant to take the initiative in playing the role of 'attending college, managing the college and transforming the college'."

One day, at a political lesson session, Chao Ping suggested to the teacher, "Political lessons must be closely integrated with real-life class struggle and two-line struggle. My opinion is that we must go outdoors." Chao Ping's view represented the demand of the students of the whole class and was endorsed by the teachers. The students of the whole class were organized into several small groups. Some went to other schools to acquire educational revolution experience, and some approached the master craftsmen of the workers' propaganda team stationed at the college, teachers, and students of senior classes to ascertain the conditions of the school and the problems of the revolution in education. On this basis, they wrote big-character posters, called criticism meetings and struck a crushing blow at the revisionist trend of thought on the educational front. Meanwhile, many concrete suggestions were made about how the college could make a greater success of the revolution in education. The responsible comrades of the college Party committee and the workers' propaganda team stationed at the college also went deep into the midst of their class to join them in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism. They listened to their opinions and encouraged them to give further play to their role of a fresh force in the revolution in education. It was in the midst of such heated struggle that they held a final-term examination in chemistry. As a result, not only Chao Ping's answer paper but those of many students were rich in content, lively and dynamic and full of fighting spirits.

After the start of the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chao Ping's answer paper further aroused the attention of the Party committee of the Talien Marine Transportation College and the Party committee at a higher level. The revolutionary teachers and students of the whole

college guided by this typical example penetratingly criticized Lin Piao's reactionary program for "subduing oneself and returning to propriety." They effectively repudiated the shameless slander that the quality of teaching after the great proletarian cultural revolution was "not as good today as in the past," and fervently sang the praises of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive of "selecting students from among workers and peasants with practical experience" and the great victory achieved in the revolution in education. Many comrades pointed out that Chao Ping's answer paper was difficult to evaluate with marks. After attending the college, Chao Ping and the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students doggedly adhered to the proletarian political orientation and vigorously played the role of a fresh force in attending college, managing the college and transforming the college with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. Consciousness of this kind was even more difficult to evaluate with marks.

"Struggle knows of no end." On the road of continuous progress, Chao Ping along with the students the whole class more seriously studied works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's books and started a penetrating struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in conjunction with realities. In a big-character poster recently put out, they wrote full of militancy, "Without smashing the revisionist trend of thought for restoration and retrogression, we cannot consolidate and develop the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Without waging a tenacious struggle against the tenacious resistance of old things, new things cannot win the right to existence and development. In order to really turn the school into a tool of proletarian dictatorship, we are determined to join the revolutionary teachers and students of the whole college in raising high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, in more penetratingly criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and in carrying the revolution in education through to the end!"

- NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

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THEATRICAL TROUPES AND ENSEMBLES

Leading Chinese Theatrical Troupes and Ensembles Tour Factories, Rural Areas and Army Units

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1974)

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line on art and literature, artists from china's leading theatrical troupes, ensembles and art schools regularly go to factories, rural areas and army units to perform for workers, peasants and soldiers.

the artists work on the floor or in the fields and join the workers, peasants and soldiers in criticizing lin piao and confucius. they learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and are welcomed by them.

the artists work with great revolutionary enthusiasm to carry out chairman mao's teaching: "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use."

the china dance drama troupe, the central philharmonic society, the peking opera troupes of peking and shanghai and the cast of "the white-haired girl" from the shanghai dancing school toured many places at the end of 1972 and early in 1973. they are the creators and producers of model revolutionary theatrical works. they put on 120 performances of such works for workers, peasants and soldiers in a dozen provinces in different parts of china.

the shantung provincial peking opera troupe presented the revolutionary peking opera "raid on the white tiger regiment" as well as selected scenes from other model revolutionary theatrical works to a total audience of 170,000 workers, peasants and soldiers during a four-month tour.

when the china dance drama troupe rendered selections from the revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl" in an out-of-the-way village, commune members of miao nationality, dressed in their holiday best, came by torchlight to attend the performance.

the central philharmonic society rendered the symphonic music "shachiapang" and the piano concerto "the yellow river" at a concert it gave at the taching oilfield. members of drilling team no. 1205, known for its late leader the "iron man" wang chin-hsi, wrote a poem brimming with enthusiasm after attending the concert. two lines from the poem read: "you brave wind and snow to bring us militant music. such class feeling warms our hearts."

the hearty appreciation of model revolutionary theatrical productions by workers, peasants and soldiers has encouraged the artists to serve them better. the performing group of the revolutionary peking opera "song of the dragon river" once gave an open-air performance for the poor and lower-middle peasants in a commune brigade in fukien province. a sudden downpour fell, but the audience remained undisturbed. its attentiveness and perfect order struck the performers.

the performing group of the ballet "the white-haired girl" was winding up its visit to a village of miao nationality in kwangsi when ten elderly people hurried from across a hill to see its performance. knowing that the group was leaving at once, they said: "we're satisfied to meet you artists sent by chairman mao though we can't see the performance." deeply moved, members of the group took out musical instruments and performed for them selections from "the white-haired girl" and other theatrical items.

the performing group of the revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" once visited a fishing brigade of a people's commune in shantung province. the performers put up a makeshift stage in a col and performed for the local poor and lower-middle peasants and fishermen.

the artists modestly accept re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers and conscientiously remould their world outlook while giving performances.

the china peking opera troupe visited the hsipu brigade of chienming commune in tsunhua county, hopei province, during the busy summer farming season. they joined the commune members in harvesting wheat or digging ditches during the day-time and gave performances on the threshing ground in the evening. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the hsipu brigade, whose predecessor was the "paupers' cooperative" with only three quarters of a donkey, has grown into a thriving socialist village. the peking opera artists were impressed by its tremendous progress. they joined the commune members in denouncing lin piao and company for slandering the excellent situation in china's countryside, and received a vivid lesson in the political line.

the artists also guide amateur artists in various places in popularizing model revolutionary theatrical works among the workers, peasants and soldiers. they share their experience with the amateurs.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Extra-Curricular Activities for Pupils in Peking Industrial District

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1974)

a neighbourhood committee of a rising industrial district in peking is organizing extra-curricular activities to help the 9,000 pupils in the neighbourhood develop their moral, intellectual and physical qualities.

the chiuhsienchiao industrial district has six primary schools. they are half-day schools. one group of pupils attend classes in the morning and another group in the afternoon, and do their assignments at home. for most of the pupils, both their parents are workers.

the pupils organize themselves into mutual-aid groups to do homework together.

under these circumstances, the party organization of the neighbourhood committee organizes spare-time instructors to help the pupils. the many homework guidance centres it has set up provide the pupils with facilities for doing homework together and playing games. these mutual-aid groups and guidance centres now form the district's extra-curricular educational network.

some of the spare-time instructors are school teachers who help the pupils with their homework. most of the others are outstanding factory workers. one of them is wang shu-chuan, a 60-year-old communist.

he is in charge of a guidance centre built by the voluntary labour of pupils and teachers of a nearby primary school after classes and on holidays. the guidance centre is open to the pupils two hours every morning and another two hours every afternoon. more than 300 pupils of the school are using the centre. after they finish their homework, wang shu-chuan and a group leader elected from among the pupils help the pupils arrange their programme. it consists of telling stories about the revolution, football, basketball and table tennis, badminton, skipping and chess, and reading picture story books.

wang shu-chuan also joins the pupils in their school activities such as criticism of lin piao and confucius, discussion of the school's teaching programme and its work to help the pupils make ideological and political progress. in this way he hooks up the pupils' extra-curricular education with school education.

wang shu-chuan's family led a miserable life in the old society. his two elder brothers were sold and his

mother died heart-breaking. he went begging, worked for landlords and was hired by a capitalist as an apprentice. he often tells the pupils about his past to give them education on classes and class struggle. while criticizing the doctrines of confucius and mencius advocated by lin piao, he put this to the pupils: "why did the labouring people suffer in the old society? was that due to so-called fate as confucius preached? the labouring people were liberated and became masters of the country after liberation; was that because their fate had changed?" inviting old workers, former poor and lower-middle peasants and veteran red armymen to make a contrast of the old society with the present is a regular activity organized by the extra-curricular educational network.

wang shu-chuan loves children, but he sets strict demands on them. he said: "the education of children concerns for which class we bring up successors." one day when he led a group of school children in helping clear a factory yard, one boy pocketed a small piece of copper wire, intending to keep it for his catapult. before they left, wang shu-chuan got the children together and reminded them of the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention laid down by chairman mao for the people's army. he called the boy's attention to this rule: do not take a jingle needle or piece of thread from the masses. the boy quietly put the wire back. and the old worker praised him.

wang shu-chuan has a plastic bag which contains such trifles as stubs of pencils, rubber, caps, small knives and coins -- all found and handed in by children. he said: "though these are small things, we should not ignore them. communist virtues should be cultivated from childhood." the school has received many letters from the masses praising its pupils for their honesty and love for the collective. one boy found a watch and sent it immediately to a police station to be returned to the owner. the school learned of this through a letter of thanks.

soon after he became a spare-time instructor, wang shu-chuan discovered a 12-year-old boy who loved to do physical labour, but who would often start a fight with those who bullied the weak. he called on the child's parents and teacher, telling them about his strong points, and consulting them about how to help him overcome his shortcomings. a few days later, the boy started a fist fight again. the old worker called him in and asked for his criticism first. the boy said: "you used to stare at me with big eyes when i did something wrong." the old man promised not to do it again. then he told the boy: "you have a sense of justice. this is your good point. but starting a fight is not the correct way to handle problems, just as my starting at you with big eyes is not correct." the child accepted his criticism.

gradually the two became good friends. the boy helps wang shu-chuan manage the homework guidance centre, maintaining order in his absence and running errands for him. one day the boy found some discarded steel pipes, he asked his father, a welder, to make them into a book-shelf. at school he keeps to discipline and his study has improved greatly. he recently joined the "little red guards", an organization for primary school pupils.

wang shu-chuan's painstaking effort to educate school children has won high praise from their parents and the school authorities. but he said modestly: "it is a great honour for me to be able to do something for the training of proletarian successors. how happy the children are today exclamation my children all finished senior middle school, and some are workers. but for the party and chairman mao, my family would still have to go begging. i now have nothing to worry about. i'll continue to help with after-school education even when i retire. if the proletariat gives up educating the children, the bourgeoisie will certainly take its place."

there are eleven homework guidance centres and more than 1,000 homework mutual-aid groups in chiuhsienchiao. each mutual-aid group has three to five members. they do homework at one of their homes. after finishing their homework, the children re-group into larger units and play games and engage in other activities under the guidance of worker-instructors. ninetyfive per cent of the primary school pupils in chiuhsienchiao join the activities organized by the extra-curricular educational network.

CEMENT INDUSTRY

Rapid Growth of Cement Industry in S.W. China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming June 2, 1974)

eightytwo cement works, big and small, have been built in the southwest china province of yunnan since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

fifteen of the 17 administrative regions, autonomous chou and municipalities in the province now have their own cement producers. small cement works have been built in every county in yuhsi and chuching, two of the administrative regions.

cement output has gone up since the beginning of this year as a result of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius with workers taking an active part in it. the two largest cement works, in kunming and kaiyuan, produced 7.7 per cent more in the first quarter of this year than in the corresponding period of 1973. the combined output of the smaller ones went up 22 per cent.

among other things farm improvement projects have benefited from these small cement works. using local cement, two communes in oshan county have built at a negligible cost two sluices capable of controlling floods and irrigating well over 300 hectares of farmland. in hsiangyun county, a reservoir and a 2,300 metres long tunnel-aqueduct have been built and a 68 kilometres long canal has been repaired to bring an additional 2,300 hectares of land under irrigation.

yunnan province had only one small cement works before liberation and the bulk of the cement needed had to be imported from abroad. a large cement factory and several smaller ones were built shortly after liberation, but the province's cement production failed to cope with the fast expanding needs in socialist construction owing to interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which hampered the development of local industries. mass criticism of this revisionist line during the cultural revolution fired the local people with tremendous zest for socialism. led by local party committees, people in various areas worked in a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and built many small and medium-sized cement factories with improvised methods. as a result, the present monthly production in the province is equivalent to the aggregate of 20 years before liberation.

RICE TRANSPLANTERS

Rice Transplanters in Wide Use in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1974)

china has made big progress in the designing and manufacture of rice transplanters during the great proletarian cultural revolution. a total of 277,000 transplanters were in use in southern china's rice growing areas, according to statistics available at the end of 1973. it was nine times the figure for 1966, the year the cultural revolution began. a bigger machine-transplanted acreage is expected in the current early-rice transplanting season.

rice acreage accounts for one-third of the total for grain crops in china. mechanization of rice production processes, including transplanting, is an important measure to free the peasants from heavy manual labour and enable them to strengthen field management and achieve higher output.

some areas began to design, make and popularize transplanters before the cultural revolution. but the work progressed slowly owing to interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's revisionist line. during the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, cadres and commune members in rice growing areas studied chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" and deepened their criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao. the work of designing, manufacture and popularization of transplanters was stepped up. party organizations at all levels organized various industries to finalize designs and manufacture transplanters. a number of counties have already mechanized or semi-mechanized rice transplanting.

wide use of rice transplanters has raised labour efficiency. the nalung commune in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, where semi-mechanized transplanters had basically replaced hand work, last year cut greatly the time for transplanting. this saved much labour power for preparing manure, practising intensive-farming and developing a diversified economy. the commune for the first time topped the target of 7.5 tons per hectare in grain output. its cotton yield was double that of 1972.

transplanter operators and maintenance workers have been trained over the past few years. in the chinchou region of kwangsi, 80,000 operators were trained and nearly 20,000 transplanters added in 1973. farm machinery manufacturing and repair plants have been set up in various rice-growing counties. many communes and production brigades have their own farm tool repair shops.

SELECTIVE TRIALS FOR 7TH ASIAN GAMES

China Holds Cycling Selective Trials for 7th Asian Games

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1974)

china's track cycling selective trials for the 7th asian games ended here yesterday after a four days run.

the open road cycling selective trials took place earlier between may 9 and 15 in shangchiu, honan province.

the two selective trials had a total field of over 300 cyclists. included were industrial workers and postmen, commune members, educated young people settled in the countryside and red guards from middle schools who had come to the fore in mass cycling activities. one of the features of the selective trials was the substantial representation of new comers, being about 40 per cent and 80 per cent of the total entry in the open road and track cycling races respectively. this shows the excellent situation in which cycling as a sport has been developing vigorously in china under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports.

during the selective trials the cyclists took an active part in the criticism of lin piao and confucius and conscientiously studied marxism-leninism and chairman mao's works. they also criticized manifestations of the revisionist line in the field of physical culture such as the purely technical point of view and the notion of everything for the medal. they expressed their determination to adhere to the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and to give full scope to their good sportsmanship and skills.

in the track cycling selective trials, chang li-hua of peking clocked 1 minute 11.1 seconds in the men's 1 kilometre time trial (standing start), improving the listed national record of 1 minute 11.8 seconds set by himself previously.

China Holds Athletics Selective Trials for 7th Asian Games

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1974)

athletes from various parts of china took part in the selective trials which were held in peking on may 30 and 31. on the strength of the trials, a track and field team will be picked to represent china at the seventh asian games.

among the more than 200 participants were veteran athletes as well as up-and-coming new hands emerging during

the great proletarian cultural revolution. junior athletes accounted for over 70 per cent of the total entry. generally speaking, china's vigorous youngsters have trained hard, modestly learned from veterans and improved their performances rapidly. national junior records for 30 of the 39 boys and girls events were improved last year. at the selective trials, sun yu-hsiang of kiangsu province chalked up 3,726 points and chang yu-mei of shantung province 3,688 points in the women's pentathlon event, breaking the listed national record of 3,662 points. chang yuan-wen of kwangtung province, fu chien-wei of sinkiang and liu yu-liang of liaoning all cracked the national junior record in the men's 110-metre high hurdles. a girl from heilungkiang province and a boy from peking improved on the national junior records in discus throwing.

taiwan-born athletes residing in japan and the united states lin shou-mei, tseng wen-hsiung and wang yi-hsiang were warmly welcomed at the selective trials.

athletics has developed in china under the leadership of the communist party since the founding of new china. among the enthusiasts were workers, peasants, cadres, students and armymen. many schools hold track and field meets once or twice every year. amateur sports schools in various parts of the country pay great attention to athletics which has become one of the popular games among the various nationalities in china. attending the selective trials were runners of mongolian, uighur and puyi nationalities.

chinese athletes pledge to learn from sportsmen of asian and other third world countries and unite with them to contribute to the development of the friendship and sports exchanges among the people in asia and other parts of the third world and make the seventh asian games a success.

SPORTS

Table Tennis Gains Popularity in South China Mountain Village School

(NCNA-English Nanning, June 2, 1974)

table tennis is fast becoming the most popular event in a mountain village primary school in kwangsi, south china.

it all started in the great proletarian cultural revolution. following the criticism of the revisionist line in education, the number of pupils increased sharply at the school for children of the minority miao nationality in the shihpan mountain village in the multi-national lunglin autonomous county. the school is situated at the waist of a densely-forested mountain 1,900 metres above sea level. its current enrolment is five times that before the cultural revolution. there is a marked increase in the number of school girls. now, 98.6 per cent of the school-age children in the village are attending school.

in criticizing liu shao-chi and lin piao and their counter-revolutionary revisionist lines in education, the teachers and pupils of the school are guided by chairman mao's teaching: "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture."

the school makes energetic efforts to promote sports along with its efforts to help the pupils develop their moral and intellectual qualities. local poor and lower-middle peasants give the school enthusiastic support. they supplied the school with what it needed to promote table tennis and local carpenters volunteered to make pingpong tables.

the school now promotes track and field, basketball, mountain-climbing and a number of other events. 40 per cent of the pupils have enrolled for regular table tennis training.

when news of the growing popularity of table tennis among the pupils reached peking, the chinese physical culture and sports commission sent the school a letter of encouragement in january 1972, and a training guide entitled "intermediate table tennis technique".

this encouraged the village cadres, local poor and lower-middle peasants and the teachers and pupils of the school. the pupils trained harder than before. they went to school early for auxiliary exercises and training sessions before classes began.

at a tournament at the people's commune in celebration of the june 1 international children's day last year, the school captured first place in women's team and singles events and finished second in men's team event. at a county-wide junior sports meet in spring this year, the school finished third in women's table tennis team event. the boys also fared well.

the school organizes the pupils to discuss the role of sports and proletarian sportsmanship. they realize that the purpose of sports is promotion of unity and friendship and physical fitness while results of competition is secondary.

the school organizes the pupils to visit other schools, to learn from them and play friendly matches with them during holidays. these matches are usually followed by meetings to exchange experience. lo hsiu-ching, a girl of the third grade, won her match from wei chin-o, a fourth-grade girl of chuang nationality from another school. she found her opponent had a more effective service than herself and asked wei chin-o to teach her. in return, she explained to wei chin-o how she trained for stroke play. the two girls are now good friends both on and off the playing court.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Friendly Contest between Chinese, Albanian Athletes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1974)

the visiting albanian national athletic team had its first friendly contest with the chinese athletic team and the peking athletic team, at the peking hsiennungtan stadium here this afternoon.

watching the contest were yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, wei ming, a leading member of the peking municipal physical culture and sports commission, and ni chih-chin and yin hsi-nan, leading members of organizations concerned; leaders of the guest team n. sirinxhi, e. bgjo and g. bashari, and albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife.

more than 20,000 spectators applauded warmly when the chinese athletes and their albanian counterparts, who have forged a profound revolutionary friendship through mutual visits, entered the arena hand-in-hand.

the competition this afternoon included women's 100-metre dash, 100-metre hurdles, 400-metre sprint, 1,500-metre race, 4x100-metre relay and high jump, and men's 100-metre dash, 110-metre hurdles, 400-metre sprint, 800-metre, 3,000-metre and 5,000-metre races, 4x100-metres relay, pole-vault, javelin throw, hammer throw, high jump and discus throw. the athletes of the two countries encouraged and learned from each other. they showed good skills and achieved remarkable results. the albanian athletes broke three national records and were warmly congratulated by their chinese counterparts. whenever a new albanian record was announced, the spectators gave a long ovation to cheer their albanian comrades-in-arms.

in all the races, both chinese and albanian runners did their best to improve their performance with the spectators cheering them on. the scene of the stadium was one of militant unity and warm friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and albania.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Men's Basketball Team Leaves Peking to Tour Other Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1974)

the visiting argentine national men's youth basketball team with alfredo montan as leader left peking by train today on a match tour of tientsin, shanghai and kwangchow before leaving for home.

seeing the team off at the railway station were mou tso-yun, a leading member of the chinese basketball association, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy here, was also present.

the argentine friends visited a spare-time sports school and a middle school and toured the palace museum, the great wall and a ming tomb during their stay in peking.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Medical Association Gives Banquet in Honor of Australian Doctor and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1974)

liu hsueh-wen, secretary-general of the chinese medical association, yesterday met and feted the australian doctor henry vernon crock and his wife, and had a friendly conversation with them.

attending the banquet were kao chin-o, deputy secretary-general of the chinese medical association, and peking medical workers.

dr. and mrs. crock arrived here on may 28 at the invitation of the chinese medical association. while in peking, they visited hospitals, a rural people's commune and places of historical interest. the australian doctor also had academic discussions with chinese medical workers. the guests will tour shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before leaving for home.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1974)

li chi, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of mrs. hertha firnberg, minister of sciences and research of the republic of austria, and her party.

among the guests were austrian ambassador to china franz helmut leitner and officials of the austrian embassy here.

attending the banquet were wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data; yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of departments concerned pan chun, chang wei, huang hsin-pai, hsiao teh, hsu wei-chin and hu shou-hsin.

li chi and mrs. hertha firnberg proposed toasts at the banquet permeated with a friendly atmosphere. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the peoples of china and austria and the relations of cooperation in the educational, scientific and other fields between the two countries would develop constantly.

mrs. hertha firnberg and her party arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND BHUTAN

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Send Message to King of Bhutan

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1974)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to jigme singye wangchuck, king of bhutan, extending warm congratulations to the king on his coronation. the message reads in full as follows:

his majesty jigme singye wangchuck
king of bhutan,

thimphu (bhutan)

on the happy occasion of your majesty's coronation, we extend our warm congratulations to your majesty and the royal government and people of bhutan on behalf

of the chinese government and people and in our own name. may bhutan achieve new successes in safeguarding national independence and in her national construction. may the kingdom of bhutan enjoy prosperity and her people well-being. may the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and bhutan develop daily.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, june 1, 1974

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Leaves Kwangchow for Home Via Hongkong

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, June 2, 1974)

edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party, and his entourage concluded their visit to china, and left here for home via hongkong by train this morning.

seeing them off at the railway station were chairman chao tzu-yang and vice-chairmen lin li-ming and liu chi-fa of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than 2,000 people.

also present was vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua who had accompanied mr. heath to kwangchow.

the kwangchow railway station today flew the national flags of china and britain and was bedecked with red banners. huge streamers trailing from the station buildings read: "a warm send-off to mr. heath exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and britain exclamation" as mr. heath drove to the station in the company of chairman chao tzu-yang and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, people on the station plaza cheered with joy, and boys and girls danced. beating drums and gongs and waving bouquets and colourful streamers, the well-wishers congratulated mr. heath on the complete success of his visit to china and wished the constant development of friendship between the chinese and british peoples.

CHINA AND GABON

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Gabon Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1974)

Chu Kuang-hai, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Gabon, left here for his post in Libreville by air today.

CHINA AND INDIA

Visiting Delegation of Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1974)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting delegation of dr. d.s. kotnis memorial committee of india led by daniel latifi, secretary-general of the committee. miss monorama s. kotnis, sister of dr. kotnis, has also come to china as a member of the delegation.

dr. kotnis, who was a member of the indian medical team to china during the anti-japanese war, worked in the shansi-chahar-hopei liberated area for five years beginning from 1938 and unfortunately died of illness and overwork in 1942. in order to propagate the internationalist spirit of dr. kotnis and develop the friendship between the chinese and indian peoples, dr. d.s. kotnis memorial committee was set up in april of 1973 under the impetus of dr. b. k. basu, member of the former indian medical team to china, and some other indian friendly personages.

at the banquet permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere, vice-president yang chi and delegation leader daniel latifi in their speeches expressed the hope that the traditional friendship between the chinese and indian peoples would develop constantly.

attending the banquet were dr. ma hai-teh (george hatem), who had worked in the anti-japanese base areas together with dr. kotnis, and leading members of departments concerned liu mei-ting and lu chih-chun.

the delegation arrived here on may 24 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Iran

(NCNA-English Teheran, May 31, 1974)

chinese basketball team with li su-kuang as leader and chou ching-yi, shao kuan-chun as deputy leaders left here today at the conclusion of a friendly visit to iran.

the team was seen off at the airport by fereydoom sadeghi, president of the iranian basketball federation, shahidi, chief of the protocol department of the 7th asian games and mahmood able, president of the teheran basketball organization. wang ching-jung, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy was also present.

the chinese team arrived here on may 21. during its stay, it visited capital city teheran, shiraz, isfahan and babol. it was accorded warm reception. the chinese men and women players played four friendly matches each with the iranian men's and women's teams.

ali hojjat kashani, assistant to prime minister and president of the iranian physical education organization received the leading members of the chinese team here on may 26. he said that there existed sincere cooperation between the sports circles and people of iran and china which would continue to develop in the future. he gave a reception in honour of the chinese guests yesterday.

when it visited shiraz and babol, the team was received by governor pirouz of fars province and governor mostafa drakhshesh of mazandaran province.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, here this evening met and hosted a banquet in honour of the japanese journalists' friendship delegation. leader of the delegation is shizuma kai, deputy leaders are shigeo sato and eiichi suga and secretary-general is kunisuke iioka. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

ichihei sugiyama, japanese member of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association, attended the banquet.

present on the occasion were teng kang, sun ping-hua and other leading members of peking press circles and departments concerned.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Athletic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1974)

an athletic delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by li gwang ju arrived in peking by air today for a friendly tour of china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of departments concerned under the chinese physical culture and sports commission, including kung ke-fei and wang wen-chung, as well as chinese coaches and athletes.

minister-counsellor li jae pil of the korean embassy here was present.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Prime Minister Razak Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, June 2, 1974)

malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak and the other distinguished malaysian guests accompanying him wound up their friendly visit to china, and left here for home by special plane this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

the distinguished malaysian guests were given a warm send-off by ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than two thousand people.

hungchiao airport today flew the national flags of china and malaysia. when prime minister razak, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-chairman ma tien-shui, bid farewell to the well-wishers, the people beat gongs and drums and shouted slogans, and the youngsters danced with joy to warmly congratulate the complete success of prime minister razak's visit to china and hoped that the friendly relations between china and malaysia would constantly grow.

also present at the airport today were cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in shanghai and other departments concerned in shanghai.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Prime Minister Receives Heads of Chinese Technical Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1974)

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff received in his office on may 30 and had a friendly conversation with the heads of three chinese technical teams. they were tien ying, head of the team for the drydock project; chao hsi-ping, head of the team for the glass art and crafts factory project; and shih hsing-fa, head of the team for the chocolate factory project, according to a valletta report.

chinese ambassador to malta liu pu was present on the occasion.

present also from the maltese side were lorry sant, minister of public buildings and works; winstin ablea, parliamentary secretary; and joe camilleri, private secretary to the prime minister and secretary of the cabinet.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Football Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, June 1, 1974)

the chinese football team of the peking physical culture institute with yang hsiu-wu as head and nien wei-szu as deputy head left here by plane for yugoslavia today after concluding a friendly visit to mexico.

this is the first ever latin american tour made by a chinese football team. during its 22-day stay, the football team played four friendly matches with the local football teams of mexico city, toluca, cordoba and veracruz. the chinese football team was everywhere warmly welcomed by local governmental officials, sportsmen and people of all walks of life.

the chinese team arrived here on may 11 at the invitation of the mexican sports federation.

CHINA AND NEPAL

New Sino-Nepalese Trade and Payments Agreement Signed in Kathmandu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, June 1, 1974)

the new trade and payments agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of nepal was signed here yesterday.

speaking at the signing ceremony, bhuwan man singh, leader of the nepalese government trade delegation and minister of state for industry and commerce, said that with the signing of the new trade and payments agreement, the friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding between nepal and china would be further promoted, and the good relations of trade between the two neighbouring countries would further develop.

chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, said that profound friendship had existed between the peoples of china and nepal. trade between the two countries was conducted on the basis of equality and mutual benefit with each making up what the other lacks. with the signing of the new trade and payments agreement, trade relations between the two countries would surely be further developed.

b.m singh and chen chieh signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were gyanendra bahadur kark , nepalese minister of foreign affairs and finance, bhekha bahadur thapa, minister of state for finance and others.

all members of the chinese government trade delegation and chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih were also present.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Premier Chou En-lai Congratulates Palestine National Council on Convocation of Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1974)

premier chou en-lai sent a message to the palestine national council on may 30, warmly congratulating it on the convocation of the conference of the palestine national council. the message reads:

palestine national council,
c/o yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee
of the palestine liberation organization

on the occasion of the convocation of the conference of the palestine national council, i wish to express warm congratulations to the conference and the heroic people of palestine on behalf of the chinese government and people.

in the fourth middle east war last october, the palestinian people fought together with the peoples of egypt, syria and other arab countries against their common enemy the israeli aggressors, displaying a heroic and militant spirit of fearing no sacrifice and advancing wave upon wave. this has won the sympathy and admiration of the chinese people and the people all over the world.

the palestinian and the other arab peoples' struggle to resist israeli aggression is an important component part of the struggle of the third world and the people of the world against imperialism and hegemonism. consistently following our great leader chairman mao tsetung's teaching: "we are always in support of you", the chinese government and people will resolutely support the palestinian and the other arab peoples in their just struggle for the restitution of national rights and the recovery of lost territories. we are sure that the palestinian and the other arab peoples, upholding unity and persisting in struggle, will surmount the temporary difficulties along their road of advance and continuously win new victories in their struggle against israeli zionist aggression and against imperialism and hegemonism.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
may 30, 1974

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Hsiao Ching-kuang Gives Banquet for Vacationing Romanian Officers Group

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1974)

hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the vacationing romanian officers group led by general vasile alexe, commander of the anti-aircraft defence of the romanian armed forces.

among the guests were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and deputy military attache lt. col. ioan vasilescu of the romanian embassy here.

attending the banquet were ma ning, commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army; kan mai, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and leading members of departments concerned, including yang teh-jung, chen kuang-hsing, liu hua-ching and li yuan-ming.

vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang and general vasile alexe spoke at the banquet permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. they wished that the militant friendship between the peoples and armies of china and romania would be further consolidated and developed.

the vacationing romanian officers group arrived here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of national defence. the romanian comrades-in-arms were warmly greeted at the airport by commander ma ning and deputy director kan mai.

Romanian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1974)

the central broadcasting administration of china gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the radio and television delegation from romania led by traian puscasu, vice-president of the radio and television committee of romania.

present on the occasion were li che-fu, deputy director of the host organization, and wang chen and yang chao-lin, leading members of departments concerned.

also on hand was romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

the delegation arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND SPAIN

42nd Barcelona International Fair Opens

(NCNA-English Barcelona, May 31, 1974)

the opening ceremony of the 42nd barcelona international fair took place here this evening in the presence of representatives from more than 30 countries and areas.

the people's republic of china takes part in the fair for the first time. products of agriculture, heavy industries, textile and other light industries, a handicrafts on display show the successes in china's social construction. they draw praises from spectators.

after the opening ceremony, spanish second vice premier and finance minister antonio barrera de irimo, minister of commerce nemesio fernandez cuesta, commander of the fourth military region general banuls, civil governor of barcelona province tomas pelayo ros, mayor of barcelona enrique maso vazquer and other spanish officials visited the chinese pavilion. they were accompanied by chinese ambassador to spain chen chao-yuan and head of the chinese pavilion che yuan-min.

on may 30, a "china day" was held by the fair. enrique maso vazquez, mayor of barcelona, jose riba ortinez, president of the fair were present at the ceremony. mayor enrique maso vazquez and chinese ambassador chen chao-yuan made speeches. in the evening, chen chao-yuan and che yuan-min gave a reception in the chinese pavilion. well-known political, military and trade personages as well as diplomatic envoys of some countries totalling over 500 were present.

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

UN Security Council Decides to Set Up UN Disengagement Observer Force

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 31, 1974)

the united nations security council decided in a resolution today to set up a u.n. disengagement observer force (undof) to be stationed in the area of separation between syrian and israeli troops. the u.s. and soviet representatives voted for the resolution.

the representatives of china and iraq did not participate in the voting.

at the request of the united states, the security council met yesterday to discuss a u.s. draft resolution on the setting up of undof. the soviet union was highly dissatisfied with the u.s. for its single-handed dealing with syrian-israeli troop disengagement to the exclusion of the soviet union. the meeting was delayed for nearly four hours by backstage bargaining. because no deal was reached in the bargaining the soviet representative y.a. malik quarrelled with the u.s. representative john scali at the meeting which adjourned after a few minutes as representatives of other countries were reluctant to speak. the soviet and the u.s. representatives intensified their backstage bargaining during the adjournment. when the security council met again today, the original u.s. draft resolution became a joint u.s.-soviet draft resolution.

before the draft resolution was put to vote, chinese representative chuang yen explained china's principled position.

he said, "the crux of the middle east question lies in the aggression against the palestinian and other arab peoples carried out by israeli zionism with the support and abetment of the two superpowers and the frantic contention between the two superpowers for hegemony in their selfish interests. consequently, to seek a fundamental solution of the middle east question, it is imperative to stop the hegemonism and power politics practised by the two superpowers in this region, eliminate all their interferences in the middle east affairs, demand israeli withdrawal from the occupied arab territories and restore completely to the palestinian people their national rights. before the realization of the above objectives, a 'just and lasting peace' in the middle east is out of the question."

"the chinese government and people," he said, "firmly support the arab and palestinian peoples in their just struggle to recover their lost territories, regain their national rights and oppose superpower hegemonism." "we believe" that they "will strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle, gradually remove the obstacles along their road of advance, break through superpower manipulation and control and finally realize their national aspirations," he added.

chuang yen noted that china has always held her principled position on the dispatch of troops in the name of the united nations. he said: "it is only out of consideration for the present attitude of the victim of aggression that the chinese delegation has decided not to participate in the voting on the draft resolution before us." he requested the president of the security council to place on official record china's position of dissociation from the matter.

CHINA AND US

US Herbal Pharmacology Study Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1974)

a herbal pharmacology study group from the united states of america led by louis lasagna flew in here today at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

the group was greeted at the airport by chung lin, deputy secretary-general of the host association, and personages of peking medical circles.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Stops Over at Peking on Way to Other Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1974)

nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, left here this morning after making a stopover on her way to other countries.

seeing her off at the airport were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

also present were nguyen van quang, the r.s.v.n. ambassador to china; nguyen tien, minister counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china; and other diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Delegation of YAR Consultative Assembly Returns Home

(NCNA-English Sanaa, May 31, 1974)

the delegation of the consultative assembly of the yemen arab republic led by its president abdulla ben hussein al ahmar returned here today after winding up its friendly visits to china and the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by member of the republican council ahmed nouman, prime minister hassan maky, political adviser to the president of the republican council mohamed nouman, chief of general staff of the armed forces al maswari and other members of the consultative assembly and officials.

charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy here li ching-chun, korean ambassador pak hwa su and diplomatic envoys of several other countries were also present.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Government Minister Receives Chinese Scientists Delegation

(NCNA-English Bonn, May 31, 1974)

hans matthoefer, minister of science and technology of federal republic of germany, today received and gave a luncheon for the visiting chinese scientists delegation. they had a friendly talk.

the chinese scientists delegation is led by chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, and his deputy chu yung-hsing, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese academy of sciences.

volker hauff, parliamentary secretary of state of the west german ministry of science and technology, was present on the occasion.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim wang shu and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to west germany at the invitation of the west german ministry of science and technology.

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WORKERS' PROPAGANDA TEAMS

Adhere to the Basic Line of the Party; Fully Bring the Political Role of the Workers' Propaganda Team into Play

by

the workers' propaganda team of Liaoning University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 3, 1974)

"The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the school and take part in fulfilling all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the schools." More than five years ago, under the call of Chairman Mao, a workers' propaganda team came to our school, smashed the monopoly of bourgeois intellectuals, united the broad masses of revolutionary teachers, students and staff members, set in motion the revolution in education and scored great achievements. At present, it should seriously sum up its own experience, further deepen its comprehension of Chairman Mao's teaching, and under the unified leadership of the Party committee, better bring its political role into play. This article by the workers' propaganda team of Liaoning University which discusses its experience and comprehension in this direction, deserves to be read by all comrades concerned with the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure.

The Editor

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Under the combat order "The working class must exercise leadership in everything," the working people have mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. Over the course of five years and more, the struggle-criticism-transformation

movement in the school has kept on developing in depth, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is daily penetrating deeper into the hearts of people, and the situation of the revolution in education has kept on improving. However, the struggle between progress and retrogression and between counter-restoration and restoration is still protracted and complex. Recently, with reference to the reality of class struggle and the two-line struggle on the battlefront of education, we deeply criticized the crime of Lin Piao in emulating Confucius' "subdue one's self and return to propriety" and restoring capitalism. This has strengthened the determination of the whole body of members of workers' propaganda team in staying permanently in the school and thoroughly transforming this battleground. Meanwhile, through summing up the five and more years of actual experience obtained from taking part in the practice of struggle-criticism-transformation in the school, we have acquired a deeper understanding of how to bring the political role of the workers' propaganda team fully into play under the unified leadership of the Party committee.

Establish the Thought of Permanently Occupying and Thoroughly Transforming the Ground of Education

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the field of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture." "The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the school and take part in fulfilling all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the schools." This is the great historical mission entrusted to the working class and it is a fundamental measure for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and guarding against capitalist restoration. Only by understanding the far-reaching significance of this directive of Chairman Mao's from the plane of the basic line of the Party could we implement conscientiously the directive of Chairman Mao's and shoulder the historical mission of permanently occupying and thoroughly transforming the ground of education assigned to the working class. Under the leadership of the Party committee of the school, we have looked upon arming the heads of the members with the basic line of the Party as a fundamental measure for the workers' propaganda team to build up itself.

We organized the members of the workers' propaganda team to study over again the basic line of the Party in the historical period of socialism and to deepen their comprehension of the great thinking of Chairman Mao on paying attention to class struggle in the superstructure including the various spheres of culture. In the course of study, the comrades analyzed the historical and actual facts of class struggle, and clearly realized that in order to carry out restoration and retrogression under the proletarian dictatorship, the bourgeoisie invariably had to grasp first the superstructure, ideology and cultural education. Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their ilk were like that, and so were Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk. Should the working class neglect this struggle, the bourgeoisie would make use of this hereditary domain of theirs in the sphere of education to attack the proletariat, rock the socialist economic base and restore capitalism. Some old workers of the workers' propaganda team said with deep feeling: The

feudal landlord class had dominated the school for thousands of years, and the bourgeoisie had managed education for over a hundred years. After liberation, the school had been run along the revisionist line for 17 years. How could we expect to change all this in just two or three years? We must establish the thought of fighting a prolonged battle.

We organized the members of the workers' propaganda team to take the basic line of the Party as the pointer, sum up the historical experience of the two-line struggle on the battlefront of education since liberation and deepen their comprehension of this directive, "In carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; it is essential for the masses of workers to take part." The basic question of the revisionist line in education pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i in the 17 years after the liberation was to oppose the exercise of leadership by the working class in the school and actively uphold the monopoly of bourgeois intellectuals, thus bringing about the serious phenomenon of the bourgeoisie exercising dictatorship over the proletariat on the battlefront of education. The workers' propaganda team moved into the school, smashed the monopoly of the bourgeois intellectuals, united the activists among the teachers, students and staff members, set in motion the revolution in education, promoted the transformation of world outlook of the intellectuals and brought their political role in various work fully into play.

As early as the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War in our country, Chairman Mao had raised an important question regarding the building of political power which was, "There should be an increase of representatives of workers in government organs, and leadership organs of the Party at various levels should also take in elements of the workers and poor peasants." He also pointed out this was for strengthening "the question of ideological leadership of the proletariat which is an extremely important question." The implementation of this brilliant thinking of Chairman Mao and the assimilation of representatives of industrial workers for direct participation in the leading body of the school is a fundamental measure for strengthening the organizational and ideological construction of the leading body of the school and an important guarantee for further strengthening the leadership of the working class.

Meanwhile, the stationing of the workers' propaganda team in the school has enabled this place, where the intellectuals congregates, to take on elements of workers for playing the role of mixing in sand. In this way, it is not only conducive to speeding up the transformation of the world outlook of the intellectuals, but also conducive to the thoroughgoing development of the revolution in education. Lenin pointed out that the intellectuals "definitely will be unable to function if they have not the assistance of the 'common people,' that is, without those engaged in actual organizational work of the workers and laboring peasants, and the leadership role of these people." Chairman Mao pointed out: "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the worker and peasants." "Mixing in sand" and "picking out sand" reflect the two-lin struggle. Only by adhering to "mixing in sand" and adhering to letting the

workers' propaganda team stay permanently in the school and bring its political role into play could the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be guaranteed and the hegemony of the working class be consolidated. After the comrades of our workers' propaganda team have raised their understanding of this question, we are more determined than ever to bring the political role into full play under the leadership of the Party committee of the school.

Lay Emphasis on Solving the Question of Orientation and Line for the Revolution in Education

Lenin pointed out: "The prejudices of the bourgeoisie in the educational circles are particularly stubborn." Following the in-depth development of the revolution in education which touches the sphere of teaching, some intellectuals who adhere to the bourgeois world outlook have stood up to offer opposition. They consider themselves to be "professionals in the field" and "authorities in education" and the workers to be "uneducated persons" with no professional knowledge, and think that "those outside the line could not lead those in the line." Can the working class lead the revolution in education and can the proletarian workers play their political role in the school? Different answers to this question reflect the violent struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for and against occupying and transforming the battlefront of education. Taking the basic line of the Party as the key link and through analyzing the new situation of the struggle, our workers' propaganda team has ascertained the essence of this struggle, and realized that only by adhering to the struggle could we play our political role in the revolution in education.

The argument of "those outside the line cannot lead those in the line" is essentially a reproduction of the set of trash, such as, "those who labor with their mind govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others" and "there are only the wise of the highest class, and the stupid of the lowest class, who cannot be changed" from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which for thousands of years have been used as ideological weapon by the exploiting classes to uphold their reactionary rule and enslave the working people. Such ideologies of the exploiting classes pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao are for creating counter-revolutionary public opinions for their restoration of capitalism. Chairman Mao has taught us: "Going against the tide is a Marxist-Leninist principle." The entry of the working class into the ground of the school and the smashing of the monopoly of bourgeois intellectuals is historically a mighty action of going against the tide. We must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide and resolutely struggle through to the end against the ideology which vainly attempts to weaken or reject the leadership of the working class under the pretext that line cannot lead those in the line."

To carry out struggle, it is necessary to ascertain the orientation of struggle and to clarify how the workers' propaganda team plays its political role in the revolution in education.

Formerly, some of our comrades thought that putting the class rank in order and reorganizing the Party meant grasping politics and bringing the role of politics properly into play, but they were not at all clear on how to bring the role of politics into play in the revolution in education. Later, after studying over and over again the theses of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on the revolution in education and unremittingly summing up the lessons drawn from experience in their own work, they have gradually realized that according to the Marxist concept, politics stands for class struggle and the realization of class dictatorship. Consequently, in order to bring its political role into play in the school, the workers' propaganda team must implement the basic line of the Party and guarantee the all-round implementation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the sphere of education.

We put the class rank in order and reorganize the Party for the purpose of realizing this fundamental task. Carrying out revolution in education aims at transforming the school from a tool of bourgeois dictatorship into a tool of proletarian dictatorship. The political role of the workers' propaganda team in the revolution in education is to grasp the major issue, the line and political and ideological work under the unified leadership of the Party committee of the school. It is to propagate repeatedly and implement seriously Chairman Mao's proletarian line for the revolution in education and strengthen the consciousness of the intellectuals in implementing Chairman Mao's line for the revolution in education. It is to hold properly the orientation and line of the revolution in education. Practice shows that if we grasp this key link of the line in some vital sectors of the revolution in education and dare to struggle, we will be able to bring into better play the political role of the workers' propaganda team.

In October last year, inspired by the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, some revolutionary teachers and students put up big-character posters sharply criticizing some of the leading comrades for their inability to implement correctly Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive on work of enrolling students for the university. The comrades of our workers' propaganda team firmly supported these revolutionary actions and whipped up a hightide in the whole school for studying and defending Chairman Mao's line for the revolution in education and criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in education. Hence, the broad masses of cadres and teachers in the school deepened their comprehension of Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive and were able to distinguish more clearly between the correct line and the incorrect line on the question of enrolling students for the university.

Again, in the winter of last year, the students of the Department of Mathematics, in the course of studying the documents of the 10th Congress, linked up the manifestation and influence of the revisionist line in teaching with the reactionary concept of "a transmitter and not a maker, believing in and loving the ancients" pushed by Lin Piao and Confucius, put up a revolutionary big-character poster and carried out serious criticisms. We were of the opinion that this big-character poster, which integrated the struggle on the battlefront of education with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, was consistent with the great orientation of struggle. Under

the leadership of the Party committee of the school, we expressed active support and directed the teachers and students of the whole school to put up a large number of revolutionary big-character posters and whipped up a mass movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and criticize the manifestation and influence of the revisionist line on the battlefront of education. One of the teachers in the Department of Mathematics used to think that as the course in calculus is a compact scientific system highly abstract in content and strong in logic, it was difficult to link it up with reality and could not be properly reformed. Through revolutionary mass criticism, she went together with the worker-peasant-soldier students to an automobile engine plant for practice and from mathematical problems presented by the new rotor motor, discovered the path for transforming this course by combining theory with practice. She said with deep feeling: It is not that the old teaching materials and teaching methods are difficult to reform, but that my old thinking and habits have not been properly transformed."

To carry out struggle, it is necessary to lay hold of the ideological weapon, and only by seriously reading and studying and arming ourselves with Marxism-Leninism can we succeed in becoming daring in struggle and good at struggle. In the past few years, under the leadership of the Party branch of the school, we organized the members of the workers' propaganda team to link up the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work with the practice of revolution in education. All members of the team who moved earlier into the school had systematically studied the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao and the "Communist Manifesto," and studied some of the theses of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on intellectuals, Party building and the revolution in education. An old worker, who had gone to school for only a few years, served as deputy secretary to the Party general branch of a department in which the class struggle was more complex. He read and studied conscientiously in association with the reality of class struggle in the school, and all the teachers and students said that he was a good pace-setter with a higher awareness of the two-line struggle. After the winter of 1972, this old worker noticed that there had appeared the phenomenon of neglecting ideological transformation and taking the back-sliding road in teaching. After unifying the thinking of the members of the leading body of the Party general branch, this member of the workers' propaganda team and other members of the general branch mobilized the masses to start a mass criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thus enabling the broad masses of intellectuals to receive another profound course of education in ideology and political line. The Party committee summed up and popularized their experience, thus greatly boosting the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work and the development of the revolution in education in the whole school.

To bring into play its political role in school work, the workers' propaganda team does not rely on itself to carry out the battle alone. Instead it realizes its role under the leadership of the Party committee by relying on the activists in the school to unite the broad masses of teachers, students and staff members. In the practice of struggle, we have deeply realized that the mass line of the Party is an important guarantee for

implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and only by mobilizing and organizing the broad masses with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could the struggle against the bourgeoisie be ever victorious. Under the leadership of the Party general branch, a member of the workers' propaganda team stationed in the Department of Physics adhered to the mass line of the Party, paid attention to the building of a contingent of activists for the revolution in education, and by relying on them to lead the broad masses of intellectuals to develop actively the struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies, enabled this department to make good achievements in way of running the school with open doors.

Firmly Grasp the Transformation of the World Outlook of the Intellectuals

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The remolding of the intellectuals remains a question of major significance throughout the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction." "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." In the final analysis, the occupation and transformation of the ground of education by workers is for educating the intellectuals with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought so that they may gradually replace their bourgeois world outlook with the proletarian world outlook. For the sake of consolidating their own undertaking, the working class must transform the original intellectual ranks, train its own new type of intellectuals and build up a great army of proletarian intellectuals. Consequently, keeping a firm grip on the transformation of the world outlook of the intellectuals is an important aspect of the workers' propaganda team in bringing its own political role into play under the Party committee of the school.

In order to grasp firmly the transformation of the world outlook of the intellectuals, the first thing to do is to educate the intellectuals with the basic line of the Party and unremittingly strengthen their consciousness in transforming their world outlook. As things stand in the school, the majority of intellectuals have made progress after tempering themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution and receiving re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and are playing an active part in the revolution in education. However, the change in world outlook is a fundamental change that requires a very long time to carry out and there are bound to be relapses. At present, some intellectuals are still unwilling to accept the two correct assessments that the battlefront of education has been dominated by the revisionist line after the liberation for 17 years and that the world outlook of the overwhelming majority of the intellectuals is fundamentally bourgeois in character, and there is still the thought of retrogression among a small number of people. In the light of the problems exposed among the teachers, we lay emphasis on guiding them to take the basic line of the Party as the key link and to link their criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and criticism of the manifestation and influence of the revisionist line on the battlefront of education with ideological realities, so that they may see the necessity and urgency of transforming their world outlook, realize that "there will be no future for them in going backward," and raise their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. The task of transforming the world outlook of the

intellectuals is a long-term one, and it is necessary to persist in helping them to struggle against the ideology of the exploiting classes and consciously make a rupture with the old traditional concepts.

Next,based on the development and changes in the situation of struggle, the workers' propaganda team must also, in light of the problems of a tendentious nature of a specific period, take the initiative in carrying out work for transforming the thinking of the intellectuals. In the second half of 1972, there appeared the so-called ultra "Left" in society, and people in the school began to doubt whether the orientation of "May 7" road taken by the intellectuals was a correct one. There appeared a tendency to neglect the transformation of the world outlook. Thereupon, the workers' propaganda teams of various departments, together with the Party general branches and branches, carried out an analytical study, and mobilized the teachers to link themselves up with the realities of their own ideological transformation and criticize the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's revisionist line, thus enabling them to receive another lively course of education in the basic line and strengthen their determination in taking the "May 7" road and receiving re-education. Since last winter, we have again directed the teachers to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius--the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline--and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao, thus giving impetus to the transformation of the world outlook of the teachers.

In grasping the transformation of the world outlook of the intellectuals, attention must be paid to strictly distinguishing between and correctly handling the two types of contradictions of different nature, carrying out thoroughgoing and meticulous ideological work, and applying political and ideological work in teaching activities.

Year before last, when the Department of Economics was discussing and compiling the teaching material proposal, there was a difference of opinion among the teachers, which was discussed openly across the table. At that time, we put up a big-character poster criticizing the method of taking the old road in compiling books behind closed doors, that greatly shocked the teachers. However, because we neglected to carry out meticulous ideological work, the thinking of the teachers could not arrive at a right perception of things. As a result, although they had stepped out of the school, their hearts were not on practice, and several months afterward, the outline of teaching materials was still not ready. We summed up this lesson, and under the leadership of the Party committee, once again organized the teachers to study the thinking of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on the revolution in education, and criticize the revisionist line in education. After that, with the workers' propaganda team at the head, we went once again deep into the battlefront of finance and commerce, and by working, studying and conducting investigations side by side, we finally compiled better teaching materials through combining theory with practice.

While carrying out meticulous ideological work for the intellectuals, it is also necessary to be good at discovering the positive factors and pay attention to the training and setting up of advanced models from among

those intellectuals who persist in integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, are not afraid of struggling against the revisionist line and are loyal to the educational cause of the Party. Only by grasping typical models, setting up examples and indicating clearly the orientation of advance could we effectively promote the transformation of their world outlook.

The practice of struggle tells us that the working class must exercise leadership over everything, the sphere of the superstructure must be permanently occupied and completely transformed, and the proletarian dictatorship can only be strengthened and not weakened. Chairman Mao has taught us: "In the present epoch of the development of society, the responsility of correctly knowing the world and changing the world has been placed by history upon the shoulders of the proletariat and its party." We are full of confidence that "we can learn what we do not know. We are not only good at destroying the old world, but also good at building a new one." The working class will definitely be the master of history and will fulfill victoriously the great historical mission of occupying and transforming the ground of education and realizing the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie entrusted us by the great leader Chairman Mao.

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO'S LITERARY AND ART SLOGAN

The Basic Task of Socialist Literature and Art Cannot Be Tampered With

- criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary slogan of "portrayal of people" in literature and art

by

Wen Shao (闻 啸)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 10, 1974)

In a speech given at the second half of 1965, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao openly picked up from the garbage pile of history the tattered banner of "the theory of human nature" peddled by Confucius and put forward counter-revolutionary literary and art slogan called "portrayal of people." He nonsensically said that the task of literary and art creation is "primarily to portray people," "to portray the living thought of people," "to make people conscious," "to inspire the fighting spirit," etc. This is a reactionary literary and art slogan used by Lin Piao to create public opinion for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," and restoring capitalism, and must be thoroughly criticized.

In the world today, is there really such class-transcending literature and art that "portray" all "people," and can "inspire" all "people"? No! Basically none! In class society, men are segregated according to their classes. Each person lives within the confines of its class status. Works of literature and art are products reflecting the life of a given society in people's minds, and they are important tools for class struggle. Different classes have different kinds of literature and art. The reactionary, decadent exploiting classes always attempt, through establishing representative figures of their own classes, to uphold the rule of their classes to propagate the reactionary ideology of restoration and retrogression, and to prevent the wheel of history from moving forward. The revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat encourage the broad revolutionary people to wage struggle and push forward history through sculpturing the colossal heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Today, works of literature and art either serve the proletariat or the landlord and bourgeois classes. The bourgeoisie is bound to tremble when it hears the battle songs which encourage the proletariat to unite and fight. The literature and art of the exploiting classes that advocate restoration and retrogression will necessarily be criticized by the proletariat and the revolutionary people! The so-called class-transcending literature and art that "portray" all "people" and "inspire" all "people" fundamentally do not exist.

Was Lin Piao really promoting this kind of class-transcending literature and art which did not exist? No. Basically not! From the historical background of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the literary and art front at that time, we can see that literature

and art for the "portrayal of people" is but a reactionary literary and art slogan used by him to hoodwink people. As our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Although they give lip service to literature and art that stand above classes, they actually advocate bourgeois literature and art, and oppose proletarian literature and art." Lin Piao's purpose in casting forth the counter-revolutionary literary and art slogan of "portrayal of people" was to oppose the proletarian revolution in literature and art personally led by Comrade Chiang Ching at the beginning of the 60's, and to tamper with this basic task of socialist literature and art to sculpture the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

After the founding of new China, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their agents in literary and art circles--the "four villains" including Chou Yang--frantically opposed the orientation of literature and art to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers as charted by Chairman Mao. They wildly promoted feudal, bourgeois and revisionist literature and art, concocted anti-Party, anti-socialist poisonous weeds, made emperors and princes, generals and ministers, talented scholars and beauties, demons and monsters dominate our stage of literature and art, and created counter-revolutionary speeches for the restoration of capitalism.

At the 10th plenum of the 8th CCP Central Committee in September 1962, Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Never forget class struggle." In 1963 and 1964, Chairman Mao made in succession two important comments on the question of literature and art. At Chairman Mao's order, the revolutionary literary and art fighters launched revolution first in Peking opera, ballet and symphony--realms of literature and art that had for a long time been controlled by the bourgeoisie.

Following the direction clearly specified by Chairman Mao--make literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, Comrade Chiang Ching repeatedly pointed out correctly the need to sculpture with all ways and means and with wholehearted eagerness the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. This was the fundamental task of socialist literature and art. This revolution was a strategic offensive in which the proletariat used its own hero image to overthrow the dictatorship of the black line in literature and art and to destroy the public opinion and battlefront used by the classes to carry out counter-revolutionary restoration. It disheartened all the class enemies who vainly attempted to translate into reality their counter-revolutionary restoration plots. The bourgeois careerist, and conspirator Lin Piao dared not to openly unfurl the banner of opposing the sculpturing of the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. So he employed the fraudulent tactic and cast forth the reactionary literary and art slogan of "portrayal of people" to tamper with the basic task of socialist literature and art in sculpturing of the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers and to sabotage this revolution.

The counter-revolutionary literary and art slogan of "portrayal of people" basically repudiates the sculpturing of the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Starting from his reactionary political

stand, Lin Piao was extremely hostile to the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses. He played the same tune as Confucius' nonsense that "only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class cannot be changed," and nonsensically said that the laboring people "only care about how to make money, how to get hold of rice, salt, sauce, vinegar and firewood, and how to take care of their wife and children." He also baldly declared that the brains of their company were "unlike the brains of the ordinary peasants, or those of the ordinary workers," and that they were as different from the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as "the sky is different from the earth." As he saw it, the laboring people were not makers of history but the scum of history, and on the stage of literature and art they could only be props for their company of reactionary "genius" characters.

The "portrayal of people" sought in reality to portray the "most exalted" "godly man" and "superman" "ordained by heaven" as Lin Piao and company styled themselves. It sought to make literary and art creation sculpture the image of the bourgeois careerist and conspirator who vainly attempted to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, and restore capitalism. They not only had "theories" but also "creative works." They concocted an assemblage of black poems, black songs and black paintings. The reactionary poem "Reascending Chingkang Mountain" concocted by Lin Piao in 1969 and the "Lin Piao in the War of Liberation in Northeast China" cast forth early in 1971 are black specimens of this kind of counter-revolutionary literature and art. In these big poisonous weeds, they flagrantly tampered with history in order to erect monuments and write biographies for themselves. They even publicly played up the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao as the "commander-in-chief," an "extraordinary genius" and "a consistently correct, wise and brilliant leader." They waved flags, raised a hue and cry, and sounded the drums to clear the way for their plot to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

The facts show that it was entirely for serving his counter-revolutionary political line "to subdue one's self and return to propriety" that Lin Piao cast forth the reactionary literary and art slogan of "portrayal of people" to oppose the basic task of socialist literature and art to sculpture the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. His so-called "portrayal of people" meant portraying the representative figures of the reactionary class who vainly attempted to practice restoration and to pull back the wheel of history. His so-called "portrayal of the living thought of people" meant portraying their counter-revolutionary psychology of using the trick of "concealment" to carry out restoration activities. Didn't the Lin Piao anti-Party clique viciously attack the dictatorship of the proletariat in the "Outline of Project '571'" and frantically shouted that all enemies to the dictatorship of the proletariat should be "politically emancipated without exception"? Actually the "inspiration" and "encouragement" they called for were for "inspiring" such toppled landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists to put up a last-ditch struggle to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat, and for "encouraging" them to restore capitalism with a hundredfold frenzy.

However, the wheel of history cannot be obstructed by anybody. The proletarian revolution in literature and art with the revolutionary model plays as its hallmark has smashed with its strong offensive the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. The colossal and full heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers such as Yang Tzu-jung, Li Yü-ho, Kuo Chien-kuang, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Wang Ta-ch'un, Yen Wei-ts'ai, Fang Hai-chen, Chiang Shui-ying, K'o Hsiang and Chao Yung-kang have driven away from the stage of literature and art the representative figures of the exploiting classes that had dominated the stage for hundreds and thousands of years, thus realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat over all exploiting classes on the stage of literature and art.

At present, the situation on the literary and art front is excellent. However, the struggle between the two classes and the two lines are still very acute and complicated. The revisionist literary and art fallacies of all descriptions that had been sternly criticized in the great proletarian cultural revolution are linking for an opportunity to sally forth once again. The big poisonous weed of the Shansi opera "Thrice Ascending Mount Peach" which flaunts the banner of "portraying new characters," "portraying a new style," openly uses the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to concoct the ideal characters needed by Lin Piao and company for restoring capitalism to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and to reverse the verdict of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. We must actively plunge into the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and firmly repulse this evil wind for reversing the verdict and bringing about restoration, as well as the backlash of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art. We must unswervingly implement the orientation of literature and art to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers as clearly pointed out by Chairman Mao, sculpture with wholehearted eagerness and with all ways and means the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldier and let the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers to firmly occupy the stage of socialist literature and art.

* * *

EARTHQUAKES

People in Earthquake-Stricken Areas Rebuild Homes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1974)

people in the earthquake-stricken areas on the border of yunnan and szechwan provinces are stepping up their efforts to rebuild their homes. the strong earthquake on may 11 caused loss of life and damage to housing and other property in the chaotung area of yunnan and the neighbouring liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan.

in a recent fact-finding tour of the five quake-stricken counties, hsinhua correspondents saw local people work with terrific courage and determination to rebuild their homes and carry on production. commune members, with the help of workers and people's liberation army men, were repairing damaged houses and building new ones. the fields were a busy scene with large numbers of people repairing irrigation ditches, harvesting wheat and rapeseed, transplanting rice or sowing maize.

the local people of various nationalities said they were deeply touched by the message of sympathy and air-dropped supplies sent by the central committee of the communist party immediately after the tremor had occurred, and the ensuing arrival of the central delegation sent by chairman mao. they pledged themselves to turn the concern shown by chairman mao and the party central committee into a tremendous force in the fight against the effects of the disaster.

survivors of the 1917 strong quake recalled that in those days the poor peasants who were killed in the shock or died from illness and hunger that followed were left without proper care and those who survived had to flee their homes and beg for a living. now, under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, people in the quake-stricken areas were able to rebuild their homes in a short time. there was indeed a world of difference between the new and the old society, they declared.

members of the central delegation visited affected villages and hamlets to express sympathy with the local people and look in on injured commune members. at the tukou commune in leipo county, delegation members called on wu hsiu-tien, an emancipated slave now in his seventies, and inspected the new house that had just been built for him by a group of workers and p.l.a. men. clasping the hands of the visitors, wu hsiu-tien said: "i was delivered by chairman mao and the communist party from oppression by slave-owners. chairman mao and the communist party have now come to our aid again when we were stricken by such a calamity. i'll always bear their kindness in mind exclamation"

the local cadres and people, who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have demonstrated tremendous heroism in the face of the havoc caused by the earthquake. party organizations at all levels in the affected areas have acted as bastions in the struggle, with the party members fighting in the van. teng fu-hou, secretary of the party branch of the muchien brigade in takuan county, one of the worst affected areas, rushed to the help of the commune members with other cadres of the brigade immediately after the quake occurred. they rescued poor peasant chen hsueh-tsai's mother and brother from a collapsed house and then swam across the turbulent muchien river at the risk of their lives and brought all the four members of hsiang shu-han's family to safety. at this juncture, teng fu-hou learned that his own house had been shattered and people around urged him to rush back and look after his own family. teng fu-hou replied: "as a communist, i can't leave my fighting post and my job at this critical moment is to guide the masses in fighting the quake exclamation" that morning he inspected the effects of the quake and organized rescue work in six production teams.

with the party organizations giving steadfast leadership and the party members setting an example, large numbers of poor and lower-middle peasants have come to the fore as self-sacrificing heroes in the struggle. miao shih-lun, a 17-year-old boy, saved over 30 collectively-owned sheep from a collapsed pen despite his own injuries. barefoot doctor wu ting-hsiang insisted on giving first-aid attendance to injured commune members in two neighbouring production teams though his own house had been destroyed and his children injured.

shortly after the earthquake, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, doctors and nurses, workers, militiamen and seismologists from peking as well as various parts of szechwan and yunnan provinces hurried to the affected areas and joined the local people in relief and rescue work. this is a vivid expression of the superiority of china's socialist system.

food, medicines, vegetables and other supplies were air-dropped promptly. tugboats and barges and hundreds of lorries busy sent needed goods to the affected areas day and night. hundreds of people walked over hill and dale to send these goods to areas inaccessible to motor vehicles.

a p.l.a. unit was assigned to repair a road that leads to a heavily affected area the day following the quake. the commanders and fighters braved the rain and rushed to the spot. though there were still after-shocks, the armymen completed in two days what would have taken ten days. this ensured the prompt delivery of relief materials to the affected area.

armymen of a p.l.a. company helped a brigade put up makeshift houses for eight families, repair a five-kilometre-long irrigation ditch and a small hydro-electric power station, and sow about 0.7 hectares of corn in just three days.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in the slightly affected areas gave wholehearted support and aid to their class brothers and sisters in the heavily affected areas. the party committee of yungshan county wanted 500 militiamen from five slightly affected communes to bring relief materials to the seriously struck communes. but well over 900 militiamen applied in just two hours. they declared: "it is our bounden duty to help our class brothers." within five days after the quake, they sent about 40 tons of food and medicines to those communes.

though some of its areas were hit by the earthquake, the liangshan yi autonomous chou of szechwan province sent a medical team to help a seriously affected area in yungshan county of neighbouring yunnan province. immediately after its arrival, the medical team put up simple wards and treated the injured. a surgeon on the medical team transfused 100 c.c. of his blood to a former poor peasant he operated on. another surgeon donated 50 c.c. of his blood to save a child in danger.

CHILDCARE

Children in New China Steadily Improve in Health

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1974)

steady improvement in the health of children in new china is reported in the latest surveys made by medical personnel of child care. one-month-old new-borns now average 3.25 kilograms as against less than three before liberation.

child care personnel of the bayan chujeho people's commune in sunid right banner of the inner mongolian autonomous region last year made a general physical check-up for 297 children in four production brigades. ninetynine per cent of them proved to be in good health.

the height and weight of school children have been increasing as a result of their sound moral, intellectual and physical development under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on education. according to surveys

made in wuhan city, ten-year-old boys and girls in 1973 were in general about five centimetres taller than their counterparts in 1956 and the boys were 2.5 kilograms heavier.

maonan nationality living in mountainous huanchiang county in kwangsi is one of the smallest nationalities in china. the maonan people suffered all kinds of misery before liberation. their children are now leading a happy life. the seven-year-olds are now three to five kilograms heavier and ten centimetres taller than their counterparts in pre-liberation days. child care has progressed steadily in china since the founding of the people's republic. institutions for maternity and child care have been established by the central and local governments. children's hospitals have been built in many cities. there are pediatrics departments and children's wards in all polyclinics.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party organizations and medical workers have acted on chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." the cooperative medical service has expanded and the number of barefoot doctors risen rapidly. larg numbers of urban doctors have settled in the countryside or make regular tours of the rural areas. as a result, maternity and child care is now wide-spread.

in line with chairman mao's directive "put prevention first", new-borns are vaccinated against smallpox and tuberculosis and children are given regular inoculations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. vaccines against measles and infantile paralysis are being popularized.

in 1973, 99.6 per cent of the babies in foshan city of south china's kwangtung province were given b.c.g. vaccination. many medical institutions in china have achieved success in combining traditional chinese and western medicine to prevent and treat pediatric contagious diseases and common ailments.

chinese children are taking an active part in physical training and spors, including gymnastics, swimming and ball games. this plays an important part in the improvement of their health.

FILM PROJECTION TEAMS

Film Projection Teams on Northwest China Grassland

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jun. 3, 1974)

the alashan left banner, the biggest pastoral area in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region, now has 33 film projection teams as against three before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

following chairman mao's teaching that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, the teams make rounds of the more than 7,000-square-kilometre banner, which borders the tengri and ulanbuho deserts, two big deserts in northwest china. of the 63 projectionists, 19 are of mongolian nationality, and one is woman; most are from families of emancipated herdsmen. they have rendered whole-hearted service to local herdsmen. they gave 2,509 film shows last year for 80,000 herdsmen who live in places inaccessible to modern means of communication.

the erkhashiha commune situated in the heart of the tengri desert is inhabited by 250 mongolian and han households. they are scattered over a dozen sand depressions, some of which are dozens of kilometres apart. no film show was available there before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the commune set up a film projection team in october 1970. braving sandstorms and scorching heat in summer and biting cold in winter, the team members cross sand dunes by camel, carrying with them the projector and drinking water and food. to date, the team has covered some 5,000 kilometres and given 600 film shows to an audience of 20,000. the herdsmen in the commune can now see films once a month. shepherds in their 60s and 70s cheered and applauded when they for the first time saw chairman mao projected on the screen.

herdsmen of mongolian nationality in the sunbur commune lead a nomadic life on the edge of the gobi desert. defying fatigue, the commune's film projection team tours all its grazing grounds so that every herdsman sees several films a year.

the revolutionary films serve to spread proletarian thinking, enrich the herdsmen's cultural life and help promote the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the area was hit by serious drought in the three consecutive years 1971-73. inspired by the revolutionary spirit displayed in the film "song of the dragon river", the local communes and production teams helped each other with fodder grass and shared grazing grounds.

REVOLUTIONARY FOLK SONGS

Revolutionary Folk Songs Popular in Central China Hsien

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 4, 1974)

poor and lower-middle peasants in changyang county of hupeh province, central china, are active in writing and singing new folk songs. this has helped enrich the cultural life in the countryside under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art.

peasants in this mountainous county have the tradition of singing folk songs with rich melodies and lively verses. in the old society, the poor and lower-middle peasants used folk songs as a weapon to struggle against the exploiting classes. after liberation, the peasants use them to extol the communist party, chairman mao and the new society, and help promote revolution and production.

popularization of new folk songs has experienced an acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines. owing to the revisionist line on literature and art pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao, old folk songs were stuffed with vulgar things, and made to serve the purpose of restoring capitalism.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses criticized the revisionist line and started to write and sing new folk songs. the county party committee sent a group in 1973 to make investigations in the chingfeng people's commune. in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, one production team created and sang new folk songs with themes of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. this fired the commune members with enthusiasm for production. on the contrary, production was impeded in another team because a class enemy used poisonous stories and songs to corrupt young people. these facts show that if the proletariat did not guide the cultural life in the countryside, the bourgeoisie would certainly do. in july last year, the county party committee held an on-the-spot meeting in the chingfeng commune and called on the masses to learn from the revolutionary model theatrical works and write and sing new folk songs. folk song singing is now popular in 54 out of the 65 communes in the county, and more than 1,000 folk songs have been written by local peasants.

in the current struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius, the members of the shuilien commune have written scores of revolutionary folk songs criticizing lin piao's revisionist line.

Leading members of the county party committee and revolutionary committee give guidance to the creation of folk songs and ran study classes for the purpose. the county now has 210 writing groups with 1,160 participants.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT IN FARMING

Mass Activities of Scientific Experiment in Farming in Central China Hsien

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 4, 1974)

annual grain output by hsishui county of central china's hupeh province averaged nine tons per hectare in 1971-73, thanks to mass activities of scientific experiment in agro-techniques during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the county's grain yield reached 7.5 tons per hectare in 1970, topping the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. in 1973, its cotton output also topped the set target of 0.75 tons per hectare.

experimental stations and teams were established in some advanced communes and brigades before the cultural revolution for breeding good seed strains.

scientific experiments have become wide-spread in the county since the cadres and commune members criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and their theory of innate genius during the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. there are now more than 2,500 experimental groups with a total membership of 12,700.

these groups have extended the range of their experiments from the selection and nursing of good seed strains to the study of cultivation methods, soil improvement, fertilizer and insecticides, and the use of bacteria in farming in an effort to achieve high crop yield.

the county has undertaken more than 120 research items on agriculture since 1970, and 37 are now in wide use in farm production.

the key question in agricultural development in hsishui is how to raise the unit yield of rice paddies as the county is populous.

the shihyueh brigade of the wangcheng commune reaped three crops a year with a per-hectare grain yield of 15 tons. their experience served as an example for the whole county.

hsishui has a frost-free period of around 240 days. but it usually takes 260 to 270 days to grow two crops of rice.

the commune members adopted early ripening and high-yield strains and took measures to shorten the period of growth of transplanted rice.

for early rice, they lengthened the period of seedling nursing from just over 20 days to 40, and cut the period of growth of transplanted rice from 105 days to 70. and they adopted similar measures for late rice. as a result, only 180 days are now required for the growth of two successive crops of transplanted rice.

in addition to two rice crops, the commune members grow rape or winter wheat depending on local climate and soil conditions.

in 1973, over 60 per cent of the county's cropland was grown to three crops. in some advanced units like the shihyueh brigade, the rate reached 77 per cent.

the question of how to preserve the fertility of the land arose with the expansion of three-cropping acreage.

a scientific experimental group in the chienchin brigade of the wangkang commune made a detailed study of its soil and the ways to raise its fertility. the brigade reaped 15 tons of grain per hectare annually for the last two years.

the brigade's experience was spread to all other communes and brigades. many scientific experimental groups keep records of the crops, including their fertilization, management, cultivation and yield, and make an analysis of the chemical changes in soil. they improve soil in a planned way and apply manure scientifically to raise soil fertility.

a large number of peasant agro-technicians have come to the fore in mass scientific experiments. they are equipped with scientific knowledge of seed, soil, fertilizer, plant protection and cultivation.

all the seventy communes in the county have their own agro-technicians chosen from among members of experimental groups. in brigades and production teams,

there are special personnel in charge of irrigation and pest-control; some brigades and teams have veterinarians and other specialists.

educated young people who have returned to the countryside or settled there take an active part in the scientific experiment. they account for half the number of agro-technicians and members of experimental groups. they conscientiously accept re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and contribute what they have learned to building up socialist agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Southwest China Province Makes Industrial Progress

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 3, 1974)

the gross industrial output of southwest china's szechwan province last year was more than double that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

increases in the output of steel, pig iron, coal, electricity, cement, chemical fertilizer, machine tools and other important products during the 1966-1973 period ranged from two to 3.8 fold.

known as the "land of heavenly gift", szechwan province abounds in mineral resources. but industry was very backward in the province before liberation. the output of steel and rolled steel in 1949 was less than 10,000 tons, coal more than two million tons, and electricity output over 100 million kilowatt hours. after liberation, the province developed socialist industry in a planned way in accordance with the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". in the past two decades and more, steel, pig iron, coal, electricity, cement and logs went up several dozen times or even one hundred times. the province now produces engines, machine tools, mining, metallurgical and petroleum equipment and vehicles. the szechwan basin abounds in natural gas. the province has opened up a number of natural gas fields and laid more than 1,000 kilometres of pipelines. one of the natural gas suppliers in china, the province trebled output in the eight years ending 1973.

the province's total output value of consumer goods has doubled during the cultural revolution. there were marked increases in the output of cotton textiles, silk and silk fabrics, paper, leather and sugar. the output of raw silk last year was 2.2 times that of 1965. the output of cane-sugar has doubled in the last three years. the province is now self-sufficient in most of the consumer goods it needs.

industrial products for agricultural use have increased rapidly. the output of chemical fertilizer in 1973 increased threefold over 1965. the province now applies twice as much chemical fertilizer per hectare as in 1965.

the province produces more than 200 kinds of farm machinery. aided by the industrial departments, the province's grain output reached an all-time high in 1973.

in the mass movement to learn from taching, many industrial and mining enterprises have taken the taching oilfield as their example, relied on the masses and carried out technical innovations to tap their production potentials. the workers of the szechwan chemical works three times improved its installations for making synthetic ammonia. this raised production capacity nearly threefold and lowered production cost 37 per cent. in the past three years, the works completed its annual production plans one to two months ahead of schedule.

while the number of big enterprises increases, the regions and counties in the province have built a large number of small and medium-sized factories. the province has now 65 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants as against one in 1965. these small plants account for one-third of the province's total output of nitrogenous fertilizer. since 1965, the province has built more than 6,000 small hydro-electric power stations, trebling total generating capacity of such small stations. in addition, the length of high-tention transmission lines for agricultural use has quadrupled.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the workers seriously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticize liu shao-chi and lin piao for their attempts to restore capitalism and their counter-revolutionary revisionist lines in running industry. the workers have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and heightened their enthusiasm for socialist construction. the output of the province's main industrial products in the first quarter of this year showed a marked increase over the corresponding period of last year. steel increased by 16.5 per cent, pig iron 17 per cent, internal combustion engines 18.8 per cent and chemical fertilizer 25 per cent.

COAL MINERS

Miners in East China Hsien Criticize Lin Piao's "Theory of Innate Genius"

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 3, 1974)

"nobody knows anything without learning or doing it," said wu yu-ying, deputy secretary of the party branch of a rural coal pit in the east china coastal province of chekiang.

"the theory of innate genius advocated by lin piao and confucius is a complete reversal of the relationship between knowledge and practice," she said at a meeting to criticize lin piao and confucius.

twentyone young women are working in the changlin "march 8" coal pit. at first, some people despised them, saying that "from time immemorial there has never been such a thing as women working as coal miners." but the young women replied that they would set an example. they conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and worked hard to acquire the skill of coal extraction. they gradually learnt to use the hammer, bore blast holes, detonate explosives, put up props and extract coal. they paid special attention to safety in mining.

the pit is one of the many run by rural communes in chienteh county which used to be considered deficient in coal. by relying on the masses, however, the county opened many small coal pits and has now become an outstanding unit. in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the coal miners vigorously criticized lin piao for following in the footsteps of confucius in preaching "restrain oneself and return to the rites" for the purpose of subverting proletarian dictatorship. they used their own experience in opening coal mines to criticize lin piao's idealist theory of innate genius. they have in the past few months held meetings and written big-character posters and articles criticizing lin piao and confucius.

in their speeches, the miners pointed out that the working people are the makers of history. the county had never produced coal before because some bourgeois authorities had stated that chienteh county was coal poor. however, responding to chairman mao's call for changing the age-old practice of bringing coal from the north to the south, the local people started locating coal deposits during the great proletarian cultural revolution. by the end of 1969, teams made up of commune members, cadres and technicians had discovered coal deposits scattered over dozens of communes and production brigades.

field surveys further proved that the county was rich in coal resources.

the county and communes have opened a dozen coal mines and some production brigades small coal pits in the past four years. the county has produced more than 600,000 tons of coal to meet its own needs as well as support other places.

with the development of the coal industry, the county has built some 200 factories for making iron, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, cement and farm machinery. the county's industrial output value has increased 30 per cent annually for the past three years. its total industrial output value last year was more than six times that before the cultural revolution.

the coal miners used the marxist-leninist view on practice and their rich experience in the three revolutionary movement of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment to refute the fallacies of innate knowledge advocated by lin piao and confucius. they said: "whether man's knowledge and ability are innate or acquired is a demarcation line between idealist apriorism and the materialist theory of reflection. we peasants know how to do farm work but did not know how to extract coal. but we were not baffled because we knew that we were going to produce coal for the revolution and that all genuine knowledge originates in practice." they learned very hard and soon became skilled miners. some were leading production.

the miners also cited their achievements in technical innovations to repudiate lin piao and confucius for spreading the idealist view that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid". they said that the criminal aim of lin piao and company had been to deceive the labouring people and attain restoration and retrogression.

the coal mine of the lichia commune is situated on a high mountain 600 metres above sea level. they put up a suspension cable several hundred metres long and introduced blowing engines, mine cars and other mechanical devices. they said: "the masses are the real heroes while confucius was a parasite who did no manual work and could not tell rice from wheat, and lin piao was a big party and military tyrant who had no learning at all."

revolutionary mass criticism fired the miners with greater socialist enthusiasm. they said: "we are determined to do a good job both in criticizing lin piao and confucius and in promoting coal production." the county fulfilled the state quotas of coal for the first three months of this year ahead of schedule, and output was almost double the figure for the same period of last year.

SELECTIVE TRIALS FOR 7TH ASIAN GAMES

China Holds Gymnastics Selective Trials for 7th Asian Games

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 3, 1974)

china's national gymnastics selective trials for the seventh asian games were held in nanking from may 18 to june 1.

taking part in the competition were more than 240 men and women gymnasts with an average age of 16. they plunged into the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius and repudiate lin piao's revisionist line. the gymnasts showed great vigour in the trials. they pledge to implement the principle of "friendship first, competition second" at the coming seventh asian games and make their contributions to enhancing understanding and friendship among the peoples and sportsmen in asia and to the success of the games.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the gymnasts trained hard, dared to break new paths and showed new progress. tsai huan-tsung of fukien, yang ming-ming of shanghai, chiang shao-yi of yunnan and ting chao-fang of anhwei were prominent at the selective trials for their revolutionary determination and their difficult routines.

many exuberant junior gymnasts were entered in the trials. with the help of veteran gymnasts, they showed new progress. the spectators warmly applauded hsin kuei-chiu, a girl from liaoning province, who successfully performed a series of six difficult movements on the balance beam. junior gymnast wei ching from honan province set strict demands on herself in everyday training with the help of veteran gymnasts. she achieved good results at the selective trials.

part of the competition was held in factories, villages, army units and schools and was welcomed by the masses.

on the basis of their performances at the selective trials, a team of gymnasts will be picked to represent china at the seventh asian games.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Austrian Sciences Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with mrs. hertha firnberg, minister of sciences and research of the republic of austria, and her party.

the members of her party attending the meeting were s. radinger, w. blenk, o. scrinzi, h. hunger, s. korninger and w. fruhauf. also present were austrian ambassador to china franz helmut leitner and officials of the austrian embassy in china.

on hand were li chi, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned pan chun, hsu wei-chin, kan tzu-yu, tu ping, jen wei-min, hu shou-hsin and pan hai-feng.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Edward Heath Returns to London

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 3, 1974)

edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party, returned back in london by air this morning after a friendly visit to the people's republic of china.

heath and the members of his party were met at the airport by sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain. they had a friendly conversation there.

speaking on the achievement of his visit to china in a press interview at the airport, heath said that it was an absolutely fascinating and a very successful visit.

"i had the opportunity of talking to the chinese leaders in great depth and at considerable length about world affairs and we were able to examine the problems in each different part of the world and so i now have a much fuller understanding of their attitudes and their policies and this after all was the main purpose", he said.

he added, "we have been able to see a great deal of china during the visit, going to north, southeast and west and the main cities and there to meet the provincial leadership and to see what's going on in the field of agriculture and industry".

on the relations between britain and china, he said, the two countries have different political systems and philosophies, "but this is no reason why we shouldn't have a perfect good working relationship and i believe that myself. this means that we can develop trade, we can develop cultural exchange, which will benefit both countries".

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Vice Premier Meets First Chad Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with first chad ambassador to china naimbaye lossimian.

counsellor kolossoum beti of the chad embassy here was present.

present were hsu han-ping, deputy director of the african affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, as well as lo hsu.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Visits French Industrial, Scientific and Technical Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening visited the french industrial, scientific and technical exhibition which is being held in peking.

also visiting the exhibition this evening were yu chiu-li, minister of the state planning commission, chung fu-hsiang, minister of posts and tele-communications, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

the french delegation led by andre bettencourt, president of the france-china friendship group of the french national assembly, which arrived in peking this afternoon, also visited the exhibition.

accompanying them on the visit were etienne manach, french ambassador to china, rene guillot, director of the permanent committee of economic fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries, and others.

France-China Friendship Society Holds 11th Congress

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 3, 1974)

the france-china friendship society held here today and yesterday its 11th congress with the participation of over 200 representatives and observers from various parts of france.

speaking at the congress, executive chairman of the society charles bettelheim said that the task of the society is "to do its best to work for a better understanding of china and her achievements in all domains."

member of the presidium madame irene de lipkowski stated in her speech that "the current of friendship with china has been formed and friends of china are found everywhere in france today." the society will make

efforts to make frenchmen "acquaint themselves with and love china which is on the radiant road guided by the great thought of chairman mao," she said.

national secretary madame helene marchisio made a report on the development of the society since its 10th congress.

a new national leadership composed of 21 members was elected. maurice baumont was reelected the honorary chairman and charles bettelheim the executive chairman. regis bergeron was elected vice-executive chairman.

yu meng-hsing, cultural counsellor of the chinese embassy in france, attended the opening ceremony of the congress on invitation.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1974)

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this evening to celebrate the national day of the republic of italy.

attending the reception were sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned yang keng, li meng-hua, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, chang cheng-teh, hsiang chien, li en-chiu, li chuan and chu kai-yin.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japanese Journalists' Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1974)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the visiting japanese journalists' friendship delegation here this morning. leader of the delegation is shizuma kai, deputy leaders are shigeo sato and eiichi suga and secretary-general is kunisuke iioka.

present on the occasion were director chu mu-chih and deputy director teng kang of the hsinhua news agency, chen chun, a leading member of the "people's daily" and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including yen hung-liang, hsieh wen-ching and wu hsueh-wen.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Printing Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1974)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the printing delegation from japan with tetsuo oga as leader and kaichi sawamura as deputy leader.

Minister Sha Feng Meets Japanese Government Forestry Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1974)

chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the japanese government forestry technical delegation led by suketaka matsukata.

tomiji sasaki, counsellor of the japanese embassy here, was present.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 23 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry. the visitors made a tour of northeast china's heilungkiang , and liaoning provinces and had discussions with chinese forestry technicians. they will leave peking tomorrow to visit nanking, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

Japanese Rolling Mill Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1974)

a japanese rolling mill delegation led by yoshihiro inayama, chairman of the nippon steel corporation, flew in here today. the delegation is made up of representatives of japan's major rolling equipment producers.

tsui chun, general manager of the china national technical import corporation, and yoshihiro inayama this afternoon signed a contract to the effect that the nippon steel corporation will supply a rolling mill to the chinese corporation.

later tsui chun hosted a banquet in honour of the japanese delegation.

attending the banquet were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials, as well as ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, who arrived in peking with the delegation.

also on hand were chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned liu hsueh-hsin, hsiao fang-chou, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung and wang yu-cheng.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1974)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese rolling mill delegation led by yoshihiro inayama, chairman of the nippon steel corporation, and ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association.

present on the occasion were general manager tsui chun and deputy general manager li chang-ching of the china national technical import corporation, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Prime Minister Returns to Kuala Lumpur

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1974)

tun abdul razak, prime minister of malaysia, and his party returned to kuala lumpur, capital of malaysia, by special plane on june 2 after an official visit to the people's republic of china, according to a kuala lumpur report.

he was welcomed at the international airport by deputy prime minister enche hussein bin dato onn and other government ministers. leading members of various political parties affiliated to the national front of malaysia were also present at the airport.

holding aloft placards welcoming the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and malaysia, thousands of people gathered at the airport to welcome prime minister razak and his party.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Wushu Delegation on Visit to Mexico and USA

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1974)

a chinese wushu (traditional chinese boxing and sword play) delegation with kuo lei as leader and chang shan and wang chia-tung as deputy leaders left here by air today to visit mexico and the united states of america.

li ching-chuan, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned were present at the airport to see the delegation off.

on hand also were carlos maldonado, second secretary of the mexican embassy here, and donald anderson, official of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 2, 1974)

nepalese prime minister and minister for royal palace affairs and defence nagendra prasad rijal received here today all members of the chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih was present on the occasion.

on may 28, 29 and 30, the chinese delegation paid calls on bhuwan man singh, nepalese minister of state for industry and commerce, harka gurung, vice-chairman of the national planning commission, gyanendra bahadur karki, minister of foreign affairs and finance, and bhekha bahadur thapa, minister of state for finance.

King of Nepal Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 3, 1974)

king birendra of nepal received here today chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice minister of foreign trade, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion was bhuwan man singh, leader of the nepalese government trade delegation and minister of state for industry and commerce.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih was also present.

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Kathmandu for Home

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 4, 1974)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home today after a friendly visit to nepal during which a new sino-nepalese trade and payments agreement was signed.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were bhuwan man singh, minister of state for industry and commerce, and officials of nepalese foreign ministry and friends in the nepal-china cultural association.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih was also present.

chen chieh gave a farewell banquet at the chinese embassy yesterday. present at the banquet were state minister bhuwan man singh, minister of state for finance bhekha bahadur thapa, minister of state for water and power and forest narayan dutta bhatta and about one hundred other nepalese friends.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Education Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1974)

liu ai-feng, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, yesterday evening met and feted the pakistan education delegation led by rashid a. shah, officer of special duties of the ministry of education.

present were pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and minister naseem mirza of the pakistan embassy in peking.

the pakistan delegation arrived here on june 2 at the invitation of the scientific and educational group under the state council. its itinerary will take the guests to educational and physical culture institutions and scenic and historical sites in peking, as well as shanghai and kwangchow.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jun. 3, 1974)

tanzanian president nyerere received li yao-wen, chinese ambassador to tanzania, here on may 31 and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish President's Message of Sympathy to Acting Chairman Tung on Southwest China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1974)

turkish president fahri s. koruturk has sent a message of sympathy to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, on the recent earthquake in china's yunnan and szechwan provinces. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the sad occasion of the earthquake disaster which struck yunnan and szechwan provinces resulting in the loss of many human lives and important damage to property, i wish to extend to your excellency and the bereaved families of the victims my deep condolences and sincere sympathy.

fahri s. koruturk
president of the republic of turkey

Turkish Premier's Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou on Southwest China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1974)

turkish prime minister bulent ecevit has sent a message of sympathy to premier chou en-lai on the recent earthquake in china's yunnan and szechwan provinces. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

it is with great sorrow that i have learnt of the devastating earthquake disaster which caused the tragic loss of so many lives in your country.

on this very sad occasion i would like to convey to your excellency and to the families of the victims my condolences and deepest sympathy.

bulent ecevit
prime minister of turkey

CHINA AND VIETNAM

RSVN Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1974)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a press conference at the embassy here today on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n. he exposed the crimes of the saigon administration supported by the u.s. in violating the paris agreement on viet nam.

nguyen van quang said: the conclusion of the paris agreement was a brilliant victory for the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, as well as a victory for the three indochinese peoples in their united struggle against the common enemy. it was an ignominious failure of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression. we have been scrupulously implementing the agreement ever since it was signed. but the nguyen van thieu clique has repeatedly violated this agreement. as the saigon troops are nibbling away at the liberated areas and cruelly suppressing the people of south viet nam, we are compelled to use revolutionary violence to counter counter-revolutionary violence, strike relentlessly at the enemy, firmly safeguard the paris agreement and protect the liberated areas.

after giving an account of the achievements of production and construction in the liberated areas, nguyen van quang said: under the leadership of the national front for liberation, the armymen and civilians of south viet nam, while working hard to develop the economy, are prepared at all times to go into the fighting, hit hard at the enemy encroachment and smash their "nibbling" policy.

the ambassador strongly demanded that the u.s. end its military aid to the saigon administration and that the nguyen van thieu clique stop its encroachment and harassment against the liberated areas and turn over all the detained non-military personnel. "the u.s. and the saigon administration must strictly observe and implement all the provisions of the paris agreement," he added.

ambassador nguyen van quang expressed the conviction that the revolutionary cause of the south vietnamese people would surely achieve complete victory under the leadership of the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government and with the support of the revolutionary people the world over.

among those present on the occasion was nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

Peking Reception Celebrates Founding Anniversary of RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1974)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the fifth anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

attending the reception were nguyen van quang, r.s.v.n. ambassador to china, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and officials of the two embassies, as well as the vietnam news agency delegation led by dao tung, director-general of the agency, and other vietnamese friends in peking.

present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo and chiang hui-lien, as well as a representative of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

yang chi proposed a toast at the reception which was filled with a warm atmosphere of fraternity. he warmly praised the heroic south vietnamese people for their significant achievements won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he reaffirmed the chinese people's firm support to the south vietnamese people in their just struggle for the strict implementation of the paris agreement. he said: "the chinese and vietnamese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. the people of our two countries always supported and encouraged each other and fought shoulder to shoulder in their common struggles in the past. in future, we will unswervingly join hands with the fraternal south vietnamese people and the vietnamese people as a whole and do everything in our power to support the vietnamese people's just cause until complete victory."

in his speech, ambassador nguyen van quang spoke highly of the profound friendship and militant unity of the people of viet nam and china. referring to the current situation in south viet nam, he said: "in order to defend peace, the paris agreement, the liberated areas and the lives and property of the people, the south vietnamese armymen and people have waged various kinds of struggles and meted out well-deserved punishment to u.s. imperialism and the puppet administration for their military adventures. they have won tremendous achievements." he also expressed confidence that the south vietnamese people would win complete victory so long as they persevere in struggle.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Exhibition of China's Unearthed Relics Closes in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 2, 1974)

an exhibition of unearthed relics of the people's republic of china successfully closed here today.

the exhibition was opened on april 3 under the chairmanship of anton vratusa, vice-president of the yugoslav federal executive council.

among the visitors to the chinese exhibition were dzemal bijedic, president of the yugoslav federal executive council; milos minic, vice-president of the council and concurrently federal secretary for foreign affairs; dragoslav markovic, president of the presidential council of the socialist

republic of serbia; and jakov blazevic, president of the presidential council of the socialist republic of croatia.

during the two-month period, the exhibition received over 70,000 visitors many of whom made special trips from different parts of yugoslavia for the visit. the closing, originally scheduled for may 31, was postponed for two days at the request of the yugoslav side.

after the visit, many yugoslav visitors paid glowing tribute to the chinese people's creative ability and their artistic achievements and praised china's efforts for the excavation and protection of historical relics. other visitors held that the exhibition had promoted the understanding and friendship between the yugoslav and chinese peoples.

two chinese films "a 2,100-year-old tomb excavated" and "historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution" were shown at the exhibition to the great delight of the visitors.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng gave a reception on may 31 for the successful conclusion of the chinese exhibition in yugoslavia.

CONGRESS OF UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Head of Chinese Postal Delegation Gives Reception in Lausanne

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jun. 3, 1974)

a reception was given this evening in lausanne, switzerland, by chu chun-ho, head of the chinese delegation to the 17th congress of the universal postal union and vice-minister of posts and tele-communications.

present at the reception were over 300 guests including markus redli, chairman of the congress and president of the swiss general bureau of posts and tele-communications; vice-chairmen of the congress and heads and deputy heads as well as representatives of the delegations to the congress.

anthony ridge, director general of the international bureau of the universal postal union, and fritz bourquin, director general of the swiss general bureau of posts and tele-communications, were also present.

present were also chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland and wang chung-li, acting representative of the chinese permanent mission to the united nations office at geneva as well as to other international organizations in switzerland.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

END

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